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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

May Make Roosevelt Dictator

Dutch Retake Mutineer Ship

Germany Wants Colonies Back

Mollison Sets Brazil Record

British Navy Makes Fuel Oil

Cherbourg Awaits Americans

DEMOCRATIC House leaders prepare to make the next President of the United States a virtual dictator in all federal affairs except taxation. Under direction of Speaker Garner, an authorization is drafted which would go far beyond the economy powers already voted and give Mr. Roosevelt the right to abolish federal departments, to cut salaries, to turn back congressional appropriations he regarded as unwarranted, and to slash at will the veterans' benefits, which have been so firmly intrenched. Congress would reserve only the right to nullify a specific economy order by a joint resolution. Even then the President could veto. President Hoover is said to be ready to sign such a measure—He would give his successor the broad powers refused to him.

¶ Java sees the mutiny of the Dutch battleship De Zeven Provincien brought to a dramatic climax. The mutineers, mostly natives, continue to sail the ship they seized while the captain was ashore, offering by wireless to the pursuing vessels to surrender if granted immunity with restoration of pay. They spurn unconditional surrender until, after warning, a 100-pound bomb is dropped on deck from an airplane, killing 18 and wounding 25. The Dutch East Indies resents Red activities and shows its feelings—It declares its loyalty to The Hague.

¶ Germany, having gained arms equality and rid itself of reparations, is believed to seek return of its lost colonies. The Versailles treaty stripped Germany of areas of 100,000,000 square miles, six times the area of the fatherland, in Africa, Asia Minor and the Pacific. Btitain got German East Africa, Britain and France got the Cameroons and Togoland, Belgium and the Union of South Africa got German Southwest Africa, and Japan and New Zealand got the Pacific islands. But all these rich empires were "mandated"—Which, in the German view, means it should be possible to get them back again.

¶ Capt. J. A. Mollison, British pilot who flew the north Atlantic east to west last fall, makes a new record in the south Atlantic. He flies from England to Brazil in 3 days, 10 hours in the little four-cylinder Heart's Content, beating the recent record of the huge French monoplane, Arc-en-Ciel, flown by Jean Mermoz with six passengers, by nearly a day. Captain Mollison describes his crossing from Thies, Senegal, to Natal as simple—But most great feats are simple to those who are big enough to do them.

¶ Russia hears Dictator Joseph Stalin break a silence of 18 months to explain changes in the Soviet scheme. He says a weak agricultural country is being made powerful and independent of the world of capitalism. Now that new factories and industries have been built up, the next great task is to learn to run and to organize them. The yearly increase under the second Five-Year Plan drops from 22 to 14 per cent—But mostly it is still only a paper happiness that the people are able to see.

¶ Chicago is told the nations were never so ready to accept peace education. E. Raymond Wilson, who has been in Europe for the American Friends' Service Committee, declares public opinion is receptive and needs earnest attention. England has done well with the disarmament idea. The military group is struggling in Germany, and the United States, Britain and France must offset the effect there. A great stabilizing influence is seen—The famous Lytton Report on the Far East.

¶ The British Admiralty turns to fuel oil extracted from British coal. Experiments completed in December are held to have established the complete feasibility of the new fuel and to have justified the placing of a large contract. Coal is baked in retorts to yield a smokeless fuel oil and various by-products. Thorough tests were made on the destroyer Westminster. The new fuel leaves no sediment and requires no pre-heating—And what a market it seems to open for neglected British coal.

¶ France prepares to dedicate its gigantic maritime station at Cherbourg. This receiving depot, built primarily for the accommodation of American tourists and adorned with the arms of the City of New York, has gone up while the harbor was being deepened. The liners will no longer anchor two miles out, but will come to berth at the dock. The French liner DeGrasse makes successful trial of the new facilities. There still remains the long ride to Paris, but ever faster trains are being put on—And Paris really requires a thoughtful and deliberate approach.

Plane Speed Rivaled By Oil-Driven Trains

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

DEVELOPMENT of oil-electric locomotives will result in railway travel becoming as speedy as present-day commercial air transport, members of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers were told here recently.

Elimination of the human element in controlling trains has made an average speed of 90 miles an hour perfectly safe, Lieut.-Col. L. R. F. Fell told his audience. Oil-electric engines offer many advantages besides speed, said Lieutenant-Colonel Fell, but at present they cost about £27,000 each, compared with £9000 for a steam express engine.

League Sees Manchuria As Part of China

Firm Note to Japan Calls for Acceptance of Lytton Proposals

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 10—The report of the Committee of Nineteen, which may be finished tonight, and which will be presented to the League Assembly within 10 days, will recognize China's sovereignty over Manchuria and thus imply that Japan has violated the Convenant by sending 100,000 troops into the territory of a neighboring state.

The report will recommend that China and Japan accept a settlement based on the recommendations of the Lytton report. If Japan refuses to accept the recommendations of the committee, the next step will be for the committee to recommend certain sanctions of an economic and financial nature, by members of the League and by states which are not members.

By picking out point seven of Chapter Nine of the Lytton report and asking Japan to answer, yes or no, whether it is prepared to accept it, the committee has left no loophole for further misunderstanding or equivocation. This paragraph provides that "the Government of Manchuria should be modified with a view to assuring, in a fashion compatible with the sovereignty and administrative integrity of China, a large measure of autonomy corresponding to local conditions and to the special characteristics of the three provinces."

Japan cannot both insist upon maintenance of Manchoukuo and at the same time recognize the "sovereignty and administrative integrity of China" in Manchuria.

Japan's situation in Geneva has undergone a striking change in the last 10 days. Far from being in a position to submit proposal after proposal to the Committee of Nineteen, and thus prolong the discussions, it is now required to return brief concise answers to questions of the committee. From an attitude of assurance which their critics have described as insolent, the Japanese here have changed to seriousness upon recognizing the precariousness of their position.

The change in the situation came when the great powers, especially Great Britain, ceased to insist upon prolonging fruitless attempts at conciliation and entered whole-heartedly into the work of drawing up a report for the Assembly. Since unanimity was established in the committee, Japan has been on the defensive for the first time since the dispute came before the League.

The definition of an aggressor proposed to the Disarmament Conference by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, played its part in this development, for none who heard him present it could help but apply it to Japan. This voice from outside the League, like the new American initiative taken somewhat earlier, showed the League that practically the whole word was with it in taking a firm stand in defense of the treaties.

Town in Maryland Shows Civic Thrift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10—Financial miracles continue to be performed by Upper Marlboro, Md., now known locally as "Utopia." By abolishing jobholders, Upper Marlboro reduced its tax rate to 20 cents per $100 in 1931, came out with a substantial balance on the right side of the ledger, and then cut the rate for 1932 to 10 cents on the $100. In spite of the cut, the town's record for the past year shows a balance of $557.58, with all bills paid and no outstanding debts.

But it is no miracle. There simply are no political jobholders, public sinecures or unnecessary employees living at the expense of the taxpayers. Upper Marlboro is governed by business men.

There are three elected commissioners—Mr. T. Van Clagett, Mr. Charles J. Hill and Mr. Fred W. Wilson—who serve for two years without pay. Mr. Wilson also serves as president of the Upper Marlboro Volunteer Fire Department, members of which serve without pay. All other civic functions are performed by citizens acting cheerfully and voluntarily for the good of the community. These practices have passed beyond the experimental stage. The new order went into effect three years ago, and has worked without a hitch. For three successive years the tax rate has been lowered and the town uses black ink, exclusively, in its ledgers.

Churches Direct Campaign To Aid Jobless Coal Miners

Rehabilitation of Huge Army of Unemployed Men Necessary as Industrial Collapse Affects Thousands Forever Shut Out of Pits

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—An appeal of stirring import is coming to the American people this year from the soft-coal fields, where the Quakers and the Federal Council of Churches are engaged in a relief program among the victims of a serious industrial collapse.

It concerns not only the rehabilitation of thousands of miners whom a disorganized industry of turbulent record even in ordinary times has now thrown out of work, but the arousing of the public conscience to the need of constructive reorganization of this industry.

Handicapped by scarcity of funds and supplies in an emergency intensified after last winter's widespread strikes and lockouts, the relief agencies are faced with three necessities.

These are the meeting of immediate exigencies among 300,000 soft-coal miners in the central producing fields; placing in other industries of at least 100,000 miners permanently crowded out of the pits, and the finding of ways and means of supplementing the wages of miners employed part time so that they can maintain a decent standard of living. Inclusive of miners' families, the situation affects 1,000,000 persons.

The relief work functions without discrimination, wholly on the basis of need. Contributions are being received by the American Friends' Service Committee, Philadelphia, and in New York at the Coal Areas Relief, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Not even agriculture is in a more depressed condition than the bituminous industry, whose annual output averaged over the last decade about $1,000,000,000, and whose properties are valued at $10,000,000,000.

Coal is selling below production costs, and a majority of the mines have operated at a loss since 1920. Most of the operators are bankrupt, or nearly so. Labor disorders are frequent and violent—the result of a situation where a normal pay roll of 1,000,000 men is reduced by half in the 20 producing states.

Although Congress appointed the United States Coal Commission in 1922, there is no agency having power to stabilize either wages, prices or production.

Labor represents 70 per cent of the costs of mining, and upon it has fallen the brunt of collapsed price and production levels.

Railroads have a definite stake in low labor costs in the industry, since they consume about 28 per cent of the bituminous output, and non-union operators have repeatedly reduced the wage scales.

Behind the commissioners and coal officials are bankers who, through credit control, are able to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

PARTIES UNITE TO CURB LABOR MOVE IN CANADA

Coöperative Commonwealth Federation Called Step to Class Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 10—The socialistic move known as the Coöperative Commonwealth Federation was condemned without mercy in the House of Commons here yesterday. The motion of Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader from Winnipeg and president of the new federation, calling for "a coöperative commonwealth in which all natural resources and the socially necessary machinery of production will be used in the interests of the people, and not for the benefit of the few," was again up for debate.

Last week labor and farmer members defended it vigorously. Yesterday Conservatives and Liberals were as one in their condemnation. Mr. W. R. Motherwell, former Minister of Agriculture, spoke of the federation as a "new party," which would prove as fleeting as the Drury farmer party in Ontario which had for a time held the balance of power in the provincial House. Mr. Motherwell was averse to group government or class government. Labor government, as tried out in Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain, he considered a failure.

Mr. E. J. Young, Liberal, declared that "coöperation and socialization cannot go hand in hand." Mr. Robert K. Anderson, Conservative, accused the federation of being patterned after Russia and meaning to destroy democracy by displacing capitalism.

Mollison Flying To Rio de Janeiro

NATAL, Brazil, Feb. 10 (AP)—Capt. J. A. Mollison, British speed pilot who completed another transatlantic flight yesterday, hopped off at 7:30 a. m. (6:30 a. m. E. S. T.) today for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Captain Mollison flew here yesterday from Thies, Senegal, completing a flight from England in three days and 10 hours. He made the first westward flight across the North Atlantic last fall.

Pernambuco reported he had passed there a few hours after the start, flying low. The captain expected to reach Rio in 16 hours.

"Well," he said, as he climbed out to shake hands with the Governor of the Province, and the Mayor and the rest of the reception committee, "that was easier than the North Atlantic, but I had good weather most of the way. She's a sweet little ship."

Captain Mollison's little "ship" broke the record established by the great French monoplane, Arc-en-Ciel (Rainbow), by nearly a day.

Mermoz Reaches 'Rio'

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 10 (AP)—M. Jean Mermoz, in his plane, Arc-en-Ciel, arrived here this afternoon from Buenos Aires on the way back to Paris.

He will fly on to Natal tonight and then eastward across the south Atlantic to Senegal, West Africa.

French After Record

ISTRES, France, Feb. 10 (AP)—M. Lucien Roussoutrot and M. Maurice Rossi, French fliers, hopped off at 8:40 a. m. today for Buenos Aires. They hope to break the world's long distance flying record of 5340 miles set Wednesday by the British officers, Squadron Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight Lieut. G. E. Nicholetts, on a flight from England to South Africa.

DICTATOR ROLE FOR ROOSEVELT IN HOUSE PLAN

Even Veterans' Relief to Come Under His Hand in Economy Steps

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Full authority to slash all government costs at will, including even the intrenched realm of veterans' relief, was being prepared for President-Elect Roosevelt today by Democratic House leaders.

Under the direction of Speaker John N. Garner they were drafting an authorization which would go far beyond the economy powers already voted the incoming President by the Senate, to the extent of making him a virtual dictator over all activities of the Federal Government except taxation.

Its broad terms would permit Mr. Roosevelt to reduce arbitrarily the amount of veterans' benefits or even eliminate entire classifications, to abolish an entire department of the Government if he chose, to turn back into the Treasury any specific appropriation of Congress he might consider unwarranted, and to cut salaries.

Revision of Government

The only check left to Congress would be by a joint resolution specifically nullifying any one of the economy orders. Such a resolution would in itself be subject to a presidential veto and could in the end be passed only by a two-thirds majority.

In brief if the authorization is enacted into law, Mr. Roosevelt will have under its terms two years from the time of his election during which he may revise the form of government, reduce its personnel and slash its cost to suit himself, provided only that he keeps one-third of either House or Senate in sympathy with him.

The proposal is being drafted in the form of an amendment to the milder Senate economy and reorganization proposal now attached as a rider to the Post Office-Treasury appropriation bill. House Democrats will offer their proposal as an amendment to the Senate amendment when the conference report on the measure is presented.

In the meantime its eventual passage appeared likely in view of assurance from President Hoover that he will sign a bill conferring broad reorganization powers on his successor, despite the fact that Congress refused to grant less sweeping powers to him.

Bill Sent to Conference

An opposition group failed in an attempt to keep the Treasury-Post Office bill from going to conference today. Under a special rule, forcing a roll call vote, the Democrats outmaneuvered the opposition and sent the bill to conference by a vote of 327 to 1. The Republicans showed themselves willing to do as Mr. Hoover has done, to give Mr. Roosevelt every chance to produce economies.

Decision to place such a powerful weapon in the hands of the incoming President and simultaneously relinquish all but the most remote check over his freedom to use it at will was reached reluctantly and with a frank admission that Congress is now helpless to effect economies in the face of organized special interests.

What those interests are was not specified by Mr. Garner and other leaders, but there was little doubt they were thinking primarily of the powerful veterans' lobby when they admitted that only the President could now accomplish the task of bringing federal expenditures down to a level with receipts.

EXEMPT BONDS CALLED MENACE TO TAX SYSTEM

Opposing Theory Puts Rise in Interest Rate Above Tax Loss

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Billions of dollars' worth of tax exempt bonds issued by federal, state and local governments constitute a real and growing peril to America's system of graduated income taxes, in the consensus of senatorial and Treasury Department spokesmen here.

Introduction by Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee of a proposed constitutional amendment banning such exemptions has thrown the question squarely into the center of legislative discussion, with the possibility that enough driving force will be mobilized behind the Tennesseean to eliminate this type of security from the country's fiscal system.

However, discussion in official circles thus far indicates that the so-called "menace" of tax-exempt securities lies more in the future than in the present. The view is taken that no constitutional amendment can be passed which will be retroactive, or that will bring the $30,000,000,000 of outstanding tax-exempt securities under taxation. Senator Hull's own resolution does not provide for retroactive taxation of these securities. Neither does that introduced by Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D.) of New Mexico. Accordingly, it is not assumed here that the process of "unexempting" exempt bonds will tap a source of revenue that will be immediately available.

Plan Hinders Income Tax

High officials of the Treasury, familiar with the attitude of Mr. Ogden L. Mills declared the chief objection to tax-exempt securities lies in their "unfairness" and to their future, rather than present possibilities of interference with the income tax system.

Under present federal income tax rates individuals with incomes over $100,000 receive a return of from 9 to 11 per cent on a 4 per cent tax exempt bond, it is estimated, depending on the size of their incomes, and a return ranging from 11 to 13½ per cent on a 5 per cent tax exempt bond.

Exempt securities are now issued not only by federal and state governments, but by municipalities, towns and school districts. These bonds normally carry low interest rates because of their exemption privilege and are issued frequently below par, so that, in effect, the Government may save as much or

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Senators Reject Proposed Slash In Dry Law Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Senate Appropriations Committee today threw out the proposed 10 per cent cut in the prohibition bureau's funds for next year, as made in subcommittee, and reported the item to the Senate with a total appropriation of $8,440,000, the same amount recommended in the House. A subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday cut the sum to $7,596,000.

The item dealing with dry law enforcement was only a small part of the blanket $102,610,736 appropriation bill reported out by the full committee today, covering the State, Justice, Commerce and Labor Departments. By a burst of speed almost as unprecedented as the earlier delay in the upper chamber, three big appropriation bills have passed in three days, making way for the present bill.

As the record of supply bills passed now stands, the revised First Deficiency Bill, carrying $3,800,000 (originally vetoed by President Hoover) has passed both houses with the objectionable features removed, and has become law; the Post Office-Treasury Bill, carrying $940,000,000, the Interior Bill, carrying $43,800,000, and the Agriculture Bill of $104,000,000 have also now passed the Senate. These bills have gone to conference with the House. Quick passage of the measure reported today is forecast, unless a controversy develops over the prohibition item.

THE MONITOR INDEX

FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1933

General News—Page 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Film Studies 4
Household Arts—Crafts—Cuisine 6
The Home Forum 7
"Sacrifices of joy"
[With French Translation]
The Disk Makers 10
Radio Programs 10
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

THINGS PRESENT

When the "coin of the realm" seems to be withheld, folks resort to primitive methods of exchanging services for goods, as you will note in the first editorial.

If you are planning a luncheon or dinner for February 22, some recipes on the Household page might well be consulted.

An interesting description of the potter's work appears on the Home Forum page under the heading, "The Oldest of the Crafts."

No. 3 in the series of Geographical Cross-Word Puzzles appears on the Daily Features page. Just as a tip, the first letter in "42 down" is T.

AND THINGS TO COME

Saturday brings the following: The World Court Month by Month (a summary of the work of this international tribunal); No. 18 in the series exposing the harm to America done by American films abroad; No. 6 in the series of Governments in Industry (the article discussing the situation in Russia and Lithuania); the Educational page; News of Art, Music, Theaters page; Antiques and Interior Decoration page; Book Reviews and Literary News page.

German Colonies Next?

GERMANY has obtained virtual release from reparations. It has won theoretical equality with the great powers. Signs are not wanting that the new Fascist-Nationalist ministry will proceed to seek revision on a third count—the lost territories.

Revision as to lost territory in Europe would raise obvious difficulties. As to the lost colonial empire, it is less complex.

Versailles made a clean sweep of this empire of 1,000,000 square miles, six times the size of the Fatherland, in Africa, Asia Minor and the Pacific islands.

The colonies were ceded to the allied and associated powers at Versailles. They could only be returned by revising the Treaty of Versailles. But, owing to President Wilson's insistence, they were taken over by the League and allotted as mandates. Their eventual return was, therefore, made at least possible.

Germany's unfitness to hold colonies, assumed at Versailles, can scarcely be maintained now, since Germany joined the League Council in 1926 and shares responsibility on the Mandates Commission.

The German colonial empire sprang into existence in 1884. Apart from Iraq and Asia Minor territories, now free or at varying stages toward freedom, it includes four great African tracts, won in the face of British, French and Portuguese opposition, and a thick sprinkling of Pacific islands.

German Southwest Africa, a desert and difficult country, exporting annually more than 50,000 tons of copper, is mandated partly to Belgium, mainly to the Union of South Africa, being connected by rail with Cape Town.

German East Africa, now Tanganyika, most valuable of all the colonies, twice the size of Germany, yielding sisal hemp and great prospects in rubber, coffee, cotton and cattle, is mandated to Britain, forming an important link in the British chain of possessions in Africa and, therefore, much coveted by Britain.

The Cameroons, a difficult country, raising mahogany, palm oil, cacao and some rubber, are divided between Britain and France.

Togoland, a similarly divided mandate, ranks with Nigeria as the most successful attempt at colonizing tropical Africa. Palm oil is its staple; cotton in prospect.

The Pacific islands—Bismarck Archipelago, North Solomons and Marshalls, with the Carolinas, Mariannes and Pelew bought from Spain after the latter lost the Philippines—are mandated to Japan. Nauru, the phosphates isle, south of the equator, and the Samoan Islands, went to New Zealand.

Germany claims the colonies would supply vital needs—sisal, hemp enough for all its rope, half its needs in copper ores, phosphates, palm oil and tropical woods, a quarter of its needs in cocoa and palm nuts, and important contributions in coffee, rubber and hides.

For Germany, as for all powers, colonies mean, above all, prestige.

BRITISH TO SEEK NEW ROOSEVELT TALK ON DEBTS

Fuller Explanation Held Necessary—Wider Scope for Parley Urged

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 10—Further evidence was forthcoming today to confirm The Christian Science Monitor's earlier dispatches that Sir Ronald Lindsay's presentation of President-Elect Roosevelt's views on war debts is persuading the British Cabinet to favor enlarging the scope of the Anglo-American conversations.

It is apparent that prolonged consultations which British officials are continuing to have with the Ambassador to Washington have given them a vivid appreciation of the magnitude of the difficulties which confront the incoming President in carrying through anything approaching substantial debt reductions. At the same time they feel that British difficulties have not yet been fully estimated on the American side, and consequently it is now expected that as soon as Sir Ronald returns to the United States arrangements will be made for another interview with Mr. Roosevelt before formal negotiations are opened.

It is significant that the viewpoints of some of the most responsible London newspapers have turned from first opposing an all-in treatment of debts and related questions at Washington to the suggestion now that isolated action on debts might be definitely undesirable.

The Daily Telegraph, for example, which is the most authoritative spokesman of the large Conservative elements in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government, says: "There is now a feeling that it might prove impracticable, if not inexpedient in the coming discussions at Washington to treat the war debts problem as entirely distinct from other problems, monetary, economic, even political."

There is reason to believe that this view unquestionably reflects the trend of discussions which Sir Ronald is still continuing with British Cabinet ministers. It is even suggested that British representatives will be friendly to the idea of utilizing the Washington meeting as a means of giving them an impulse to disarmament, recognizing that this is a powerful factor in national expenditure and trade confidence.

The British hope that the negotiations can be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual collaboration in pursuit of the common objective of world recovery, which will be equally beneficial to all concerned.

The British Cabinet is being particularly silent on its policy toward the coming conference, and only an uninformative communiqué was issued today following continued meetings between Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir John Simon and Mr. Walter Runciman, for the Cabinet, and Sir Ronald Lindsay. Everything now points to Sir Ronald's being able to return to Washington Tuesday on the Majestic, following a final Cabinet consultation on Monday.

IRISH RAILS STRIKE SPREADS TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Further extension of the Irish railway strike into Great Britain was causing some concern today after dock workers at Stranraer, Scotland, were ordered not to handle shipments and mails from the strike area.

London headquarters ordered the action and Mr. C. T. Cramp, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said other ports might be involved later. This followed a union decision to intensify the 10-day strike.

SURVEY SHOWS MICHIGAN DOLE PROVES FUTILE

$100,000,000 Spent With No Public Benefit or Human Rehabilitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10—Unstinted dole programs can no longer be carried on by local governments in this State, according to a survey by the department of economics of Michigan State College. Such programs have cost the taxpayers of Michigan $100,000,000, without returning even a hint of profit in public works or rehabilitation of jobless men, the survey indicates.

State and federal governments are having the burden of welfare relief shifted upon them, it is stated. And with this transfer of responsibility come demands that local agencies cease the extravagances which have characterized welfare from the outset of the 1929 emergency.

Exhaustion of local resources seems at last to have uncovered the fact that subsidized idleness is not a solution of the economic problem, for Detroit officials are now issuing warnings that welfare dependents must look more to individual effort. In thus striking out for rehabilitation they are assured of aid by jobs on such public works as can be launched.

Prof. William Haber of Michigan State College says that heretofore welfare has been borne on a local basis only, but that the 1933 situation will be radically different, with communities able to raise only enough money to meet elementary functions. Tax delinquency in the State, he said, will likely exceed the 30 per cent of 1932, and bonds will be of little assistance.

Funds must come either from the R. F. C. or be made available in a state appropriation, according to Professor Haber.

There is urgent need for quick action, according to the survey and there is "equally urgent need for improvements in methods of administering relief funds. There is little checkup on how funds are spent. Poor record keeping and practically no investigation characterizes most of our local machinery. The recipients of jobless aid frequently have been demoralized; it has been difficult for them to maintain self-respect and they harbor an amount of ill will which represents a great deal of social dynamite."

Mutineers Give Up After Air Attack

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 10 (AP)—Eighteen men were killed and 25 injured aboard the rebellious Dutch cruiser De Zeven Provincien when a naval fighting plane dropped a bomb on the ship's deck today, forcing the mutinous native crew to surrender.

The dramatic end to the mutineers' career came at dawn off the southwest Sumatra coast when a concentration of Dutch naval and air forces bore down on the fleeing quarry and ordered her to surrender within 10 minutes.

The rebels, defiant to the last, flashed a reply: "Don't hinder us." They failed to show a white cloth on the deck awning, as directed, in token of unconditional capitulation.

The attackers' reaction was decisive. As soon as the brief period of grace expired, a warning bomb was dropped alongside the De Zeven.

As there was no further sign from the mutineers, down went a 100-pound bomb from one of a half dozen planes in an attacking air fleet.

RUSSIA PUTS FIRMER HAND ON MACHINE

Organization and Skill in Operation to Follow Plant Construction

COMMUNIST CHIEFS OUTLINE PROGRAM

Country Prepared to Resist Attack—Collectivization of Farms Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—How the Soviet Government intends to develop its governmental theories in the year ahead was revealed at the recently held joint session of the Central and Control Committees of the Communist Party. The meeting was hailed by the entire press here as one of the landmarks in the history of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Joseph Stalin broke his silence of 18 months and addressed the session. The aims of the Five-Year Plan, he declared, were to industrialize a backward, weak, agricultural country, make it powerful and independent of the caprices of world capitalism; to change the petty individual peasant landholdings into large scale collective farms; to eliminte and crush all elements of capitalism in the country, to strengthen its military position.

All these, the Communist chieftain contended, had been successfully accomplished. He gave an impressive list of industries, such as tractor, automobile, aviation, machine building, and others which had been first introduced into Russia under the Five-Year Plan; other industries, such as coal, oil, electricity had been greatly developed during this period.

Skill and Organization

A second coal and metal industrial center had been built up in the Urals. "Now the Soviet Union from a country that was weak and not prepared for military defense—had become powerful . . . ready for any emergency, capable of producing on a large scale all modern armaments and to supply the Red Army with them in case of attack from the outside."

However, to achieve these results, haste had been necessary; the Communist Party had had to whip up the country, push it forward. Now the country might relax a little. The terrific tempo might be slackened. Instead of the average yearly growth of production by 22 per cent during the first plan, the projected yearly increase in the second Five-Year Plan would average 13 to 14 per cent. Now that new factories, new industries had been built up, the emphasis would change; the immediate task must be to learn to run and organize those factories.

"The Soviet Government cannot build on two opposite foundations: on big socialist industry which destroys capitalism and on small individual peasant holdings which foster capitalist elements." Therefore, the collectivization of agriculture became a necessity, proceeded Mr. Stalin.

Hostile Elements Faced

During the Five-Year Plan 200,000 collective farms and 5000 state farms were organized. Sixty per cent of the peasant households joined collective farms. Whereas 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 poods of grain (a pood is 36 pounds) were yearly collected from the peasants during the period preceding the plan, 1,200,000,000 to 1,400,000,000 poods were collected yearly by the state while the plan was in operation. "Now the question of collectivization is definitely settled and any return to the system of individual holdings is impossible."

During the last year or so, some of the hostile elements have organized on a large scale thefts of property in factories, collective farms, on the railways, in warehouses, in stores. These thefts are counter revolutionary, undermine the state and must be ruthlessly stopped.

The Soviet system, Mr. Stalin continued, is based on state property; state property is sacred. Class war must be intensified; the abolition of classes, which is one of the aims of the second Five-Year Plan, will be achieved only by more intensive class war just as the abolition of the state, another communist goal, can be realized not by the gradual weakening of its functions, but by giving it for the present more and more powers.

Mr. M. V. Molotoff also emphasized that quality of production rather than quantity must be the chief aim of the second Five-Year Plan. Cost of production must be lowered, productivity of labor increased; the abnormally high turnover of labor must cease, absenteeism be reduced, breakage of machinery stopped; expensive imported machinery must no longer lie idle.

In agriculture, he stated, the handling of machinery and tractors was often barbarous; the fields were neglected and choked with weeds, cattle were poorly cared for. The simplest agricultural rules were not observed.

Change in Grain Collection

The president of the Council of People's Commissars announced an important change of agricultural policy; the Government will soon abandon forcible grain collections as a means of obtaining grain from the peasants and substitute a tax in kind. After the tax is paid, the individual peasants or collective farms may dispose of the remaining grain as they please. This system when in operation will resemble the system that was introduced by Lenine in 1921 under the New Economic Poli-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

BOSTON GRAFT CHARGE DENIED BY SILVERMAN

Defense in Inquiry Hearing Claims Administration Backs Home Owner

The hearing before the joint legislative committee on rules of a petition to investigate the Boston city government went into its second phase today with the opponents of the measure taking the stand.

Asserting the charges of graft and inefficiency made particularly by Mr. Francis Kelley, city councilor, were entirely unsubstantiated, Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, declared the administration in sympathy with the small home owner—the prime force behind the move for an inquiry.

The problem of a home owner, Mr. Silverman said, is that of tax-exempt property representing five-sixths of the wealth of the State remaining outside the orbit of taxation. The administration headed by Mayor James M. Curley, in its efforts to achieve a more equitable distribution of taxation, is fighting hand in hand with the proponents of this measure, he said.

Relative to charges that contracts had been let without advertising, he said the city charter permits such awarding of contracts at the discretion of the Mayor.

State Senator Henry Parkman supported the bill. He said that he filed the petition first as a duty but since, evidence has swung him into line as a supporter, and he averred the investigation should be undertaken not as an attack upon individuals or an administration, but as a milepost in getting for Boston the most efficient mode of administration and budgetary control. The closing remarks of the supporters stressed the possible deterrent effect of the $100,000 said to be necessary to conduct the inquiry.

Mr. Kelley declared that he could raise the sum within two weeks by popular subscription, so that reluctance to expend the money need not be an obstruction.

Interest in Alaska Urged by Author

A plea for more interest in Alaska from the rest of the United States was voiced by Mary Lee Davis, author of "Uncle Sam's Attic" and other books on Alaska, at the Women's City Club of Boston last night.

In telling "Why I love Alaska," she called particular attention to its size—"One-fifth the size of all the United States, as far from east to west as New York is from San Francisco, as far from north to south as from Duluth to New Orleans."

Alaska's story, Mrs. Davis said, is "the story of a Cinderella among the sister states, the story of Uncle Sam's Attic—that place up under the roof of the world where odd lost things, sometimes of precious value, are tucked away and forgotten by the folk who live in the 48 rooms downstairs."

EVENTS TONIGHT

International Relations Committee, Massachusetts Teachers Federation: World friendship dinner, Mr. Leonard W. Cronkhite and Mrs. Rachel Davis-DuBois, chief speakers, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6:30.

B. U. School of Law: Annual junior promenade, Longwood Towers, Brookline, evening.

Radcliffe College: Annual senior promenade, Agassiz House, Cambridge, 9.

Roxbury Latin School: Performance of Earl Derr Biggers's "Seven Keys to Baldpate," by Dramatic Club, Rousmanier Auditorium, West Roxbury, 8.

Talk with motion pictures on "The Forgotten Frontier," by Mrs. Mary Breckenridge, volunteer director of Frontier Nursing Service, home of Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, 8:25 Center Street, Newton, 8:15.

Illustrated lecture, "The New Soviet Drama," by Prof. H. W. L. Dana, auspices Workers School of Boston, 62 Chambers Street, 8.

Young People's Religious Union: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Dance, benefit New England Baptist Hospital, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8:30.

Winton Club: Annual cabaret and ball, Town Hall, Winchester, 8:15.

Boston Wool Trade Association: Benefit entertainment program for relief fund, Hotel Statler, 8::30.

Wellesley College: Concert by Ignace Paderewski, Polish pianist, Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, 8.

Boston Chapter, American Association of Engineers: Meeting, Board of Directors, Tremont Temple, 6.

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Feb. 11.

The Amateurs: Final performance of Noel Coward's "The Marquise," Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," film, at 1:23, 3:24, 5:25, 7:26, 9:27 p. m.
Copley—"The Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 2:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," film, at 1:23, 3:24, 5:25, 7:26, 9:27 p. m.
Copley—"The Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Final day, New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Harrison Gray Otis House: Exhibition of plans and photographs of restoration project at Williamsburg, Va., 141 Cambridge Street, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., through Feb. 18. Open to public.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibit, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 26.

Eastern Massachusetts Section, Classical Association and Classical Club of Greater Boston: Annual meeting, Lecture Hall, Fogg Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, 10.

Women's Republican Club: Lecture, "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," by Prof. William Starr Myers, 11. Lecture, "Sketches From Dickens," by Mr. Edward F. Payne, 2:30, 46 Beacon Street.

Tremont Temple: Lecture in series, "Dramas of Protest," by Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, 11.

Alliance Française: Meeting and lecture, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3:30.

Massachusetts Branch, National Academy of Visual Instruction: Morning and afternoon sessions, Brookline High School.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, illustrated talk, "Old Chinese Gardens," by Miss Grace M. Boynton, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Christian Symbolism, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Indians of the Desert," with songs, dances and bead weaving, 3; junior and senior Bird Club meetings, 9:30 and 10:30, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Abbot Academy Alumnæ Association and Boston Abbot Club: Reception and luncheon, Hotel Kenmore, noon.

New England Association of Chemistry Teachers: Morning and afternoon sessions, Radcliffe College, Cambridge.

Music

Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley—Paderewski, 8:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; Khilim rugs; etchings by Hollar; new acquisitions.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—"Fifty Prints of the Year." Through Feb. 11.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—"Group of Five" painters. Through month of February.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—American Printmakers Society's Sixth Annual.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings of mountains and other landscapes, by Evelyn Carter. Through Feb. 11.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Persian art in the All-Kull Khan collection. Through Feb. 11.

Scherves Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print show.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aikens. Through Feb. 11.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets—Paintings by Abraham Manievich. Through Feb. 25.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Paintings by Mrs. Janina Federkiewicz, Polish, American artist. Through February.

For further exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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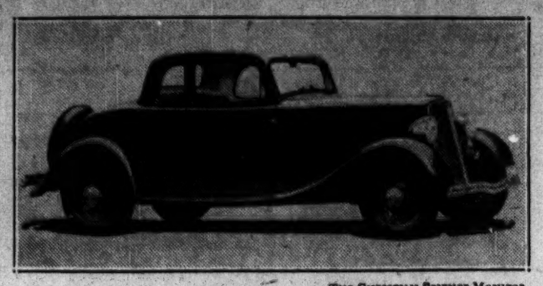

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW FORD COUPE

New Fords Ready To Make Bow To Boston Motorists

The 1933 Fords are here. Tomorrow they will be shown by all Ford dealers in the Metropolitan Boston district. The Cambridge and Somerville plants, however, will not display the new models.

Mr. Henry Ford this year has turned out all V-8 cylinder automobiles, the chief features of which are a more powerful motor—75 horsepower—and a longer wheelbase—112 inches. The new cars will be capable of maintaining a speed of 80 miles an hour.

All-steel bodies of the V-8 are styled according to the present trend in motorcar building. A modern note is found in the sloping V radiator grill, skirted fenders, new design headlamps, cowl lamps and bumpers, curve of the hood, side ventilators and a 20 degree slant of the windshield.

The new Ford is wider and nearly a foot longer than last year's models. The improved V-8 engine is fitted with all-aluminum cylinder heads, one of the most noteworthy forward steps in motor designs, as aluminum dissipates heat more rapidly, permitting higher compression, increased speed, faster acceleration and added fuel economy.

The frame of the body is cushioned by four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, which are both automatically and thermostatically adjusted for every variation or road surface conditions. The rear fuel tank has a capacity of 14 gallons.

Music

Fray-Braggiotti

Messrs, Jacques Fray and Mario Braggiotti gave a recital of music for two pianos in Jordan Hall last evening. The program was made up of arrangements by Mr. Braggiotti of a W. F. Bach Prelude and the J. S. Bach G minor Organ Fugue, Liszt's "Liebestraum," the Coronation Scene from "Boris," excerpts from the first movement of Rachmaninoff's Second Concerto, Debussy's "Clair de Lune" and "Fêtes," the Pantomime and Fire-Dance from De Falla's "El Amor Brujo" and Ravel's "Pavane" and "Bolero"; and Mr. Braggiotti's Variations on "Yankee Doodle."

A two-piano recital in which none of the items, except the last, was written for two pianos. The players, we are informed, are well known as radio entertainers. If their performance last night was notable more for its entertainment qualities than for its musical values, at least a large and well-disposed audience was clearly entertained by it. The paired players possess a facile technique and a well-developed feeling for rhythm. Apparently they do not strive for subtleties of tone color or of style. Their expertness and their sense of musical showmanship make them successful in a form of entertainment which evidently has a strong popular appeal. L. A. S.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with rising temperature tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and warmer, possibly with rain or snow in afternoon or night; minimum temperature tonight near 20; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness; rising temperature, followed by snow in south portion in afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and not so cold tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, rising temperatures followed by snow in afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight; Saturday cloudy and warmer, followed by snow or rain.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds, partly overcast tonight; increasing cloudiness, followed by snow or rain over south portion Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	18	28	Montreal	0	6
Bismarck	10	10	Nantucket	16	26
Boston	11	27	New Orleans	36	38
Buffalo	2	32	New York	10	22
Calgary	12	16	Norfolk, Va.	26	34
Charleston	38	40	North Platte	-14	4
Chicago	-2	-2	Philadelphia	18	26
Cincinnati	10	16	Phoenix, Ariz.	30	56
Denver	-10	-6	Pittsburgh	6	6
Eastport, Me.	6	12	Portland, Me.	4	16
Hatteras	36	38	Raleigh	22	34
Honolulu, T.H.	..	74	St. Louis	16	16
7 p. m. Feb. 9	70	..	St. Paul	-2	-2
Helena, Mont.	8	8	Salt Lake City	-8	4
Huron, S. D.	-4	2	San Francisco	42	58
Jacksonville	48	52	Santa Fe, N.M.	4	28
Kansas City	4	6	Seattle	34	38
Key West	68	68	Tampa	56	56
Los Angeles	44	58	Washington	20	28
Memphis	14	22	Wichita, Kan.	2	6
Miami, Fla.	72	72	Williston, N.D.	2	12

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 10.
B—Maximum Feb. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 11:27 p. m., Saturday 11:39 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

VERMONT LOSES POST OFFICE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Post Office Department today announced the discontinuance of the post office at Searsburg, Vt. Henceforth mail for the district will be handled by Wilmington.

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RIPLEY TO BECOME PROFESSOR EMERITUS

Resignation of William Z. Ripley, Nathaniel Ropes Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University, to become professor emeritus, is announced at University Hall.

Professor Ripley is known as an expert in many fields, ranging from anthropology to transportation. He has written a number of books. In 1918 he was administrator of labor standards for the War Department, and the following two years he was chairman of the National Adjustment Commission of the United States Shipping Board. From 1920 to 1923 he served with the Interstate Commerce Commission, acting in 1921 as special examiner on the consolidation of railroads in the United States.

SIMMONS COLLEGE APPOINTS TEACHERS

Two new faculty appointments are announced at Simmons College. Miss Lucy C. Thayer has been named lecturer on store-service education at the Prince School for the remainder of the college year. She is a graduate of Smith College and has served as educational director for Baltimore and Boston mercantile establishments.

Miss Helen Wood, formerly at the University of Rochester Hospital, has been appointed to give a course for head nurses, beginning March 23. She will also be a member of the instructing staff of the 1933 summer school.

HARVARD PLACES 99 IN ACADEMIC WORK

Academic positions representing a total earning power of $212,840 annually, were secured for 99 men who are graduates of Harvard University, it was revealed through the appointment office this morning. Adding to this amount the $2519 earned by graduates in college tutoring positions, the total in salaries is raised to $215,359, a figure which though less than was earned last year, is still far better than was expected at a time when most universities are having a hard time placing their graduates.

Approximately one-half of the earnings were from college or university placements, 51 of the 99 men aided in securing jobs remaining in the field of higher education. Research bureaus are second in order, absorbing 12 men whose salaries total $34,650. Leading among other scholastic fields, instruction in English provided the most jobs, while chemistry came next.

Industrial Aid Seen In Air Conditioning

Air conditioning is hailed by some authorities as an industry which can, and probably will, do much to aid in the recovery from the present economic situation, according to Mr. Paul Sackett of the York Ice Machine Company. Mr. Sackett was one of the guest speakers last night at the monthly meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, held in Walker Memorial Hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Speaking on "Air Conditioning for Comfort," Mr. Sackett explained in detail the problems faced in the conditioning of a small office, a restaurant, a small department store and a railway car.

Fog freezing with the Z system was described by the second speaker, Mr. Jacque Marquite, vice-president of the American Z System. By this process, all sorts of foods are frozen for shipping and future consumption. It differs from the quick freezing process chiefly, the speaker pointed out, in that the foods are frozen slowly and at a temperature of three to six degrees below zero Fahrenheit. They are also brought in direct contact with the spray of brine or whatever refrigerant is used, which forms a fog and completely surrounds the product while it is freezing.

REDUCTIONS URGED IN GOVERNMENT COST

A letter urging the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to "put through intact" the program of reductions as recommended by the Special Committee on Public Expenditure, was sent by the Boston Real Estate Exchange, through Mr. Edwin D. Brooks, its president, to the Ways and Means Committee yesterday.

"The need for cutting the cost of government is certainly greater than when the Recess Committee studied the various questions involved," the letter said. "Cities and towns throughout the State are making more drastic cuts in their own expenses than are embodied in the proposals of the Recess Committee. The most effective way the State can help the cities and towns is to reduce its own expenditures, and the only way to reduce is to reduce."

WALSH SENDS DRAFT OF CROP BILL TO ELY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts sent to Gov. Joseph Ely yesterday for presentation to the Massachusetts Legislature a draft of a bill to facilitate the granting of loans to farmers by the crop production loan office of the Department of Agriculture. Massachusetts is one of the states in which chattel mortgages under present laws cannot be taken on crops unless they are in existence.

Senator Walsh's bill provides that any farmer of Massachusetts may borrow funds for crop production purposes from the Secretary of Agriculture, offering as surety his promissory note secured by chattel mortgage or mortgages on his crop planted or to be planted within one year from the date of the execution of the mortgage.

GENERAL PRINTING INK

General Printing Ink Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $213,223 after charges or $5.42 a share on 39,346 no-par shares in treasury, compared with $712,408 in 1931, equal after preferred dividends to $2.47 a share on 185,489 no-par shares of common.

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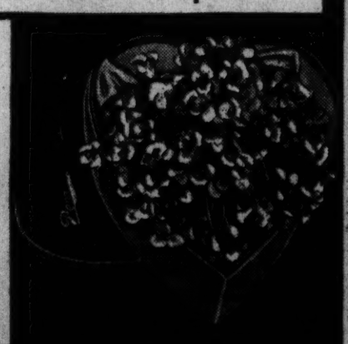

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EXEMPT BONDS CALLED MENACE TO TAX SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

more in interest charges as it loses in taxes. This fact was stressed at the Treasury Department today, as an answer to those who declare the Government is "losing" millions of dollars in taxes by making securities tax exempt. But although high Treasury heads question the validity of this particular argument, they do nevertheless oppose the whole exemption system for its unfairness, and more particularly because of its potential threat to future extension of the graduated income tax system.

Considered Evasion Source

Up to the present, Treasury studies indicate, men of great wealth have not bought tax exempt securities to amounts where wholesale evasion has developed. Such securities have apparently gone chiefly into the hands of bonding and surety corporations, charitable institutions and insurance companies.

But with the present economic slump, the greater security offered by government bonds, the prospect that income taxes will be boosted, the possibility of future evasion has been greatly increased, it is believed. The feeling in the Treasury is that such securities must some day be eliminated, and that the sooner the process begins, the better.

"De-exempting" Checks Funding

Tax-exempt securities cannot be eliminated by a stroke of a pen, the Treasury believes, even by a constitutional amendment. On Dec. 31, 1930, there were outstanding $32,803,000,000 in issues of federal, state, and local bonds wholly or partially tax-exempt. These bonds would run for a period of years, even after a ban was placed on further issues. On the other hand, refunding operations on a large scale are now being proposed. A total of approximately $10,000,000,000 in Liberty and similar federal bonds, bearing tax exemption, become due shortly, and these are likely to be refunded soon at lower rates of interest. These bonds are issued in competition with tax-exempt state and local bonds, and the Treasury would be extremely reluctant to forego the privilege unless a constitutional amendment ended the practice.

Tax exemption means little to men of small or moderate income, it is pointed out, but in the higher brackets it defeats the purpose of a graduated income tax. The individual in the highest income brackets pays today up to 63 per cent of his income in federal taxation, and —if he lives in New York State, for example—an additional 6 per cent or more in state taxes, or a total of 69 per cent. The prospect is that the income tax base will be greatly broadened if the present times continue, increasing the demand for tax-exempt securities. In 1930 only 2,000,000 people paid income taxes, or 1½ per cent of the whole population, contrasted to 5 per cent paying income taxes in Great Britain.

BOSTON RELIEF DRIVE REACHES $2,176,422

Added impetus to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign drive was received this morning with the announcement that two of last year's quotas had been surpassed during the current canvass. Organization subscriptions are coming in 100 per cent and those at headquarters were looking forward hopefully to the first reports from large department stores to be received next week.

The drive has received total subscriptions of $2,176,422, of which about $54,000 has come in since yesterday afternoon. A report was received at headquarters from Dr. Warren F. Cook, superintendent of the New England Deaconess and Palmer Memorial Hospitals, stating that the 267 employees had pledged their contribution of one day's pay per month for five months. An increase of almost 50 per cent was noted in the subscriptions of Community Health Association Employees.

Savings Holding Up In Massachusetts

Per capita savings in Massachusetts are holding up well, Mr. Myron F. Converse, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, reports. While the average individual savings bank account was receding slightly, the ratio of such accounts rose sharply in the year from 54½ per cent to about 60 per cent of all bank deposits in the State. There are now more than two accounts in the savings banks of the State for every family and 69 per cent of Massachusetts citiens have such accounts, Mr. Converse reported.

Newburyport again takes first honors for 1932 as the richest city in the State on a per capita basis. The average account at the end of the year was $1198.56 for each one of the city's 15,085 citizens. Not only did the city hold first place in a trying year, but actually increased its average savings bank account from $1177.89 by about $21.

"The fact that six-tenths of all the state's bank deposits are in the hands of the average man and woman, who make up the great body of savings bank depositors, is a sound guarantee for the future," Mr. Converse said. "It also is a fine testimonial to the frugality and determination of our people in a season of hard times. This outlook, supported by the capital deposited in the savings banks, cannot fail to overcome present difficulties."

BOSTON USED MORE IN FOREIGN TRADE

Vessels arriving at Boston during 1932, with foreign cargo, were more numerous than in 1931, a special tabulation by customs officials reveals. Figures announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, show that 1676 vessels of 6,026,560 net tons arrived at Boston with foreign cargo in 1932, compared with 1662 boats of 5,580,633 net tone in 1931. Of these totals, 1282 vessels or 3,925,216 net tons arrived direct from foreign countries in 1932, contrasted with 1270 boats of 3,810,420 net tons in 1931.

Clearances from Boston, of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, in 1932, totaled 1685 boats of 6,065,249 net tons, compared with 1651 boats of 5,962,489 net tons in 1931. Of these totals, 939 boats of 3,116,353 net tons cleared direct in 1932, against 902 vessels of 2,929,205 net tons in 1931. In clearances also, there were fewer boats going via other American ports.

LYNN SHOE FIRM GIVES BOOST TO PAY

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP)—A 12½ per cent increase in wages for the 75 cutters employed in the Gregory & Reed Shoe Company was announced yesterday by Mr. John Reed, production manager of the plant.

Mr. Reed said that wage increases for the 400 other employees of the company would be put into effect as soon as possible.

DROP IN NEW BOND ISSUES

New bond issues formally offered in the New York market this week totaled only $266,000, compared with $15,797,000 in the previous week and $17,122,000 a year ago.

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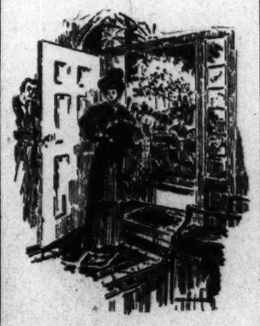

The Motor Era
IN 1906 with the advent of hardwood floors and the motor car, a young matron found an Oriental rug in the storeroom. We were called in to report on its condition, advised cleaning, and were able to restore it so that the brilliant colors shone with their original lustre. A few moth holes were repaired—and our historic rug of romance entered on a second life which has continued to this day.
(Continued)
HIGhlands 4100
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Roxbury
Rug Cleaners for 77 Years

Milk Group Ready To Negotiate On Coöperative Plan

Bellows Falls Creameries is now and has been open to negotiations to enter in partnership with the New England Dairies, Inc., in a proposed centralized dairy marketing plan for New England, Mr. Charles F. Adams, treasurer of First National Stores, declared today. Bellows Falls, he said, which supplies First National with its milk and cream, is merely taking time to consider the matter to be sure that plans are arranged on a sound economic basis, which is not the case, he added, with the present contracts.

The plan of New England Dairies to obtain a loan of $1,000,000 from the Federal Farm Board he did not believe sound as it involves a scheme "to buy out competition." If Bellows Falls enters into any such plan, he added, it must be assured of proper safeguards for the dairy men, such a labeling of local products to protect against midwest competition.

He declared himself against New England farmers going into debt at this time. He was also opposed to proposals to "buy up and junk" city distributing plants.

FRANKING FOR MRS. COOLIDGE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the House a bill granting the postal franking privilege to Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge, widow of President Coolidge.

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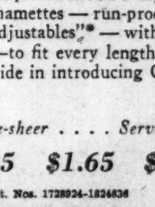

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HALFWAY TRADE RELIEF OPPOSED BY ECONOMISTS

Harvard Expert at Geneva Conference Tells Plans to Restore Credit

A policy of "nibbling" and half-hearted trade agreements between nations will not solve the international crisis, according to the concensus arrived at by the members of the preparatory commission of experts for the International Monetary and Economic Conference, who have "paved the way" for drastic measures in restoration of confidence and the removal of tariff barriers, according to Prof. John H. Williams of Harvard University.

Professor Williams with Mr. Edmund E. Day, director of social science for the Rockefeller Foundation, were American representatives at the preliminary Geneva conference to decide upon the measures to solve the economic and financial difficulties which the Council of the League of Nations holds are responsible for, and may prolong, the present world crisis.

"One of the most heartening aspects of the conference," says Professor Williams, "was the sincere desire of the participants to set aside selfish national interests in favor of measures which all the experts concerned could agree would best promote an early return to stabilized conditions. As never before, the whole world is realizing that the past methods of trying to obtain material wealth at another's expense must be cast aside in favor of what is best for the world at large."

In broad outline these are the things which the experts of the nations concerned agreed: First, restoration of an effective international monetary standard to which the countries which have abandoned the gold standard can wisely adhere. Each government must, of course, remain free to decide when and under what conditions it could adopt such a standard.

Second, in rectifying the unprecedented fall of commodity prices which has caused a growing disequilibrium between costs and prices and made business more and more unprofitable, the experts agreed that the continuation and development where monetary conditions permit of a general policy of easy money designed to promote a healthy expansion of business would increase the level of world prices and be the first sign of world recovery.

The third point in the program deals with the abolition of exchange restrictions as an essential condition to recovery. For this purpose the governments concerned must take the internal measures necessary to obtain the stability of their budgets and their economic systems and scaling down of short-term debts.

"Most important of all is the necessity for a greater freedom of international trade," say the experts. "One of the most significant features of the present crisis is the fall which has taken place, not only in the value, but in the quantum of world trade. All seek to sell but not to buy. Such a policy must inevitably lead to an increasing paralysis of trade. Nations must set themselves to reëstablish normal interchange of commodities."

Mrs. Tillinghast Denies Plan To Defy Democrats

Continued strict attention to the duties of her office as United States Commissioner of Immigration for the Boston district is the intention of Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast.

In a statement given out at her office in East Boston today, the commissioner denied a report that she would defy the incoming Administration by refusing to resign. Mrs. Tillinghast explained that she did not know what the policy of the next Administration would be. She said that she would not offer her resignation on March 4, but if Mr. Roosevelt sought it she would readily comply.

"I have no intention of defying the Democratic Administration," said the commissioner whom President Coolidge appointed, and President Hoover subsequently reappointed in 1931 for a four-year term. "I am not in a fighting mood. I have endeavored to conduct the duties of my office justly, humanely and impartially. I shall endeavor to do so as long as I am here.

"Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts has been honorable and just in all my dealings with him. As senior Senator, I assume he will control the patronage in Massachusetts. If he wants my resignation and if the Democratic Commissioner-General of Immigration, upon his appointment, wants my resignation, it will be forthcoming. I shall be governed entirely by their desires."

Church Groups Work To Aid Needy Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

dominate the labor policy of industries subject to their financing, and of great corporations which have gone into the ownership of so-called "captive mines" to insure themselves a continuous supply of coal.

The story throughout the industry is the same—post-war overexpansion, invasion of coal markets by other fuels and ruthless competition for remaining markets, until the best-meaning employers cannot pay a living wage.

Along with the pressing problems of keeping the miners from present starvation, the relief workers have instituted a sociological survey of typical mining communities under the direction of Dr. Homer Morris of Fiske University as a basis for the placement in other industries of those miners whom the declining industry can never reëmploy.

Of the 500,000 American soft-coal miners in the producing fields, 300,000 are in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee and Illinois, where the relief work is centered. In the Appalachian fields alone thousands of persons are practically without means of livelihood.

The bituminous industry has been described as "the worst functioning industry in the United States," yet it is of such size that everyone in the country is in some measure affected by its prosperity or insolvency. Save for 20,000,000 acres remaining in the public domain, it is based on private ownership and competition.

All the adverse conditions symbolized in this industry today are chiefly the result of over-development and over-investment in coal-producing facilities. Meanwhile engineering skill is reducing the amount of coal consumed to produce a given unit of power. The rise of competing power is indicated in the fact that, while there was a 26 per cent increase in world consumption of energy from 1913 to 1928, coal production went up only 4 per cent.

Even a general increase in business activity will not materially improve these conditions, say students of the industry, since at the first sign of profits new mines and bankrupt mines will be opened and the "cut-throat" war be on again.

Thus the industry is faced with the necessity of trying of its own accord to plan its way to stability through some centralized scheme to produce only so much coal as is actually needed.

Mr. James Myers, industrial secretary of the social service commission of the Federal Council, reported after a survey of the central soft-coal area last fall that the solution of the problem today rests on federal regulation, with provision for collective wage agreements, planning and control of production.

"No effective national leadership—political or industrial—has emerged to lead the industry out of chaos," he said. "Only federal action can save it now. It would seem that the industry must be declared a public utility."

That the industry is at last making an effort to work out its own salvation and get on the road to intra-industry cooperation became apparent last year, however, in the agreement by bituminous producers to act in concert to effect sounder production policies and merchandising methods.

The first step necessary, it was held, was revision or repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, with government guarantees against monopoly prices. Further, it is recognized that there must be restriction of the use of injunctions in labor disputes; provision for adequate federal-state employment service, and enactment of a federal minimum wage law.

Stabilization of the industry has become a subject of major concern, not only to bituminous mine owners but to federal and state governments, economists and engineers, for it is recognized that a solution of its problems would aid all other industries as well.

While economic complications make an easy and early solution difficult, the Friends are testing three lines of action designed to aid in maintaining the courage of the impoverished workers. These are:

1. To help miners who were farmers before the war—time boom in coal to settle as subsistence farmers on better lands than can be found in the hills.

2. To develop the farmer-miner combination whereby the miner may have his cow, pigs and chickens and enough land to raise food for his family, the income from his part-time mining to serve for clothes and other necessities.

3. To establish wood-lot and handicraft industries.

At the same time an educational campaign has been started in the churches to bring the situation before the people of the country. It is held that, unless public pressure forces business leaders to plan their future activities scientifically the country is destined to suffer periodically from major business recessions.

Relief in the bituminous fields was undertaken in 1931 as a federal child welfare measure, when the Quakers at the request of President Hoover's committee on unemployment relief and the National Children's Bureau began their work among the children of unemployed miners.

The original fund of $225,000 was granted exclusively for children. The means to care for parents has had to come from other sources. As the desperate need increased, the rehabilitation work was launched, and this must be carried forward for at least two years, say those engaged in it.

It has become apparent to relief workers that if these miners and their families are to be given a new opportunity to become self-supporting, every effort must be made to establish trades for them.

The Mountaineer Craftsman's Cooperative Association has been incorporated to market the products of their shops and classes. A simple method of exchange of goods among unemployed families is being tried out. But funds are wanting and hundreds of camps still await this opportunity to work.

BIG ARGENTINE WHEAT SALE

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 10 (By U. P.)—Twenty-two thousand tons of Argentine wheat, comprising three ship loads, have been sold to Shanghai millers, it was learned today. The shipments are to be made in February and March.

Picturing a Painter Painting a Picture

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

A SCENE THAT FURNISHES ITS OWN FRAME

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Albert Conn, a young art student, makes his living by unloading paper pulp at the Millwall docks. He is seen in the photograph improving his lunch-hour time by painting a picture of one of the ships at the docks. The deserted docks enable him to pursue his work without interruption.

Activities of Bullitt in Europe Leave Reverberating Aftermath

Inquiry Started by Washington on Debt Talks of Voluntary 'Envoy' Recalls Russian Visit and 'Revelations' About Peace Offer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The inquiry which the Department of State in Washington has initiated in several European countries concerning recent activities of Mr. William C. Bullitt in connection with war debts has served to recall that Mr. Bullitt has frequently been a subject of controversy both in this country and abroad. Especially has he drawn criticism upon himself in connection with Russia, Germany and the Versailles Treaty.

Reports first published in a New York newspaper represented Mr. Bullitt as carrying on unofficial conversations with the British and French governments with a view to preparing the way for the forthcoming debts discussion in Washington. These reports said that Mr. Bullitt was acting as the agent—as the "Colonel House"—of President-Elect Roosevelt.

When they were called to Mr. Roosevelt's attention, he denied them unconditionally. Subsequently, the question of what Mr. Bullitt was doing in Europe and whether he was there as the representative of any official or unofficial governmental agency was raised in the Senate.

Some of the sharpest criticism that has been directed at Mr. Bullitt concerned his trip to Russia in 1919, when he went as a member of the American mission to confer with the Bolsheviki, who were then in power, on the prospect of ending hostilities. At that time, Mr. Bullitt was an attaché to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

A few weeks after he became a storm center in connection with Russian peace, he resigned as a member of the American mission in a letter to President Wilson in which he declared that the treaty with Germany was full of causes of future wars and that he was giving up his post because of this.

Again he leaped into page one prominence in the New York press when he appeared before the United States Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on Sept. 12, 1919, and made "disclosures" that were characterized in this country and in Europe as highly misleading and willfully distorted. Criticism of him thereupon became international.

Criticized by Lord Lothian

Mr. Philip Kerr, now the Marquis of Lothian, who was secretary to Mr. David Lloyd George at the Peace Conference, was one of Mr. Bullitt's most scathing critics after his testimony before the Senate committee. During this testimony Mr. Bullitt was reported to have said that Mr. Kerr had "apologized" to him for Mr. Lloyd George's denial in the House of Commons that approaches had been made to the allies by the Soviet Government.

When this portion of the Bullitt testimony was published in the Paris press, Mr. Kerr authorized publication of a statement in which he asserted that "the account of private conversations between himself [Mr. Bullitt], Mr. Lloyd George, and Philip Kerr, as reported in a New York telegram to a Paris newspaper, is a tissue of lies."

Mr. Lloyd George himself, speaking in the House of Commons, was reported in an Associated Press dispatch on Nov. 18, 1919, to have said during a discussion on Russia, that he never even knew of Mr. Bullitt's existence "until one day President Wilson said to me, 'There is a young fellow returned from Russia who might be able to give you interesting views about Russia.' But he added that I was not to attach too much importance to him."

Asserting that Mr. Bullitt had "betrayed the confidence" of his secretary, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Lloyd George continued, according to the dispatch:

"Bullitt got hold of documents in the office of the American delegation in Paris and published them. No public man in England would have soiled his fingers by using evidence of that kind."

Another Associated Press dispatch, from Paris on Sept. 15, 1919, commented on the widespread notice which Mr. Bullitt's statements before the Senate committee had received in the Paris newspapers. One paper, the dispatch said, attributed Mr. Bullitt's "revelations" to "spite over the President's refusal to permit his Russian report to become public."

Among the sensational disclosures which Mr. Bullitt made during his testimony was the assertion that Mr. Robert Lansing, then Secretary of State, had, while a member of the Peace Commission in Paris, condemned many parts of the peace treaty as "thoroughly bad, particularly those dealing with Shantung and the League of Nations."

Mr. Lansing, when questioned by the press, replied that he had "no comment to make."

Minimized in Press Reports

Mr. Bullitt's remarks to the Senate committee regarding Peace Conference activities were unsympathetically minimized by some press reports which called attention to the fact that the witness "was merely one of several hundred attachés with the Peace Conference when it was going at full blast and never was in Colonel House's confidence."

Colonel House had been reported as partly responsible for Mr. Bullitt's appointment to the American mission to Russia earlier in the year. But a copyrighted dispatch from Geneva, published in the New York Times of Sept. 24, 1919, gave a different version of his appointment. The dispatch quoted Dr. George D. Herron, appointed by President Wilson as a delegate to the proposed Prinkipo Conference, as saying:

"It was when it was discovered that my colleague for the Prinkipo Conference, William Allen White, and myself could not be counted upon to support the arrangement of a certain financial group to obtain recognition of the Bolshevist Government in return for a blanket concession for undeveloped resources of Russia, and also after we had obtained the consent of the anti-Bolshevist Russian parties to be represented at Prinkipo, that Mr. Bullitt and his colleagues were sent to Lenine behind the backs of the regularly appointed delegates and behind the backs of all the anti-Bolshevist parties and governments of Russia and also, I am convinced, behind the back of President Wilson."

Mr. Bullitt's testimony before the Senate committee "should be considered in the light of the fact that he owed his dispatch upon his Moscow mission to Bolshevist sympathizers inside the Hotel Crillon," Dr. Herron added, according to the dispatch.

WINTER SPORTSMEN TO START 1933 FUN

Winter sport enthusiasts, held back for weeks because of adverse weather conditions, started a trek into northern New England today for the first of three events which will open the winter sports season this week-end.

The events include the two-day Dartmouth College Winter Carnival which opens this afternoon at Hanover, N. H.; the week-end "Snow Train" trip on Saturday from Boston to Littleton, N. H., for the two-day carnival there tomorrow and Sunday; and the first trip of the 1933 season of the regular "Snow Train" which will operate from Boston, Worcester and Providence, R. I., to Crawford Notch and Fabyan, N. H., on Sunday.

Russia Puts Firmer Hand on Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

icy—with this difference, that at that time agriculture was still entirely on an individualistic basis whereas now 60 per cent of the peasant households are grouped in collective farms. It is hoped that the new system will give the peasant the much needed incentive to produce and will restore his interest in work.

In 1933 the number of workers and employees will be reduced. It is announced that wages will be raised by 6.8 per cent compared with 1932, while productivity of labor must go up by 14 per cent. Cost of production must be lowered by 4 per cent; industrial output must be increased by 16.5 per cent. The country is to produce 84,000,000 tons coal, 24,000,000 tons oil, 9,000,000 tons cast iron, and 6,200,000 tons of rolled steel.

The coal and black metals industry must in 1933 merely complete the program of production which was planned for 1932 so that these basic industries will do in two years the work planned for one. The budget will be 34,689,000 rubles on the income side and 33,169,000 on expenditures. The sum of 11,616,000 rubles will be spent on social insurance, health, education, housing, etc.

In the machine tractor stations (which own the tractors and plow the land for the peasants in the collective farms) as well as on the state farms "political departments" will be opened. These will be headed by Communists and their purpose will be to carry on propaganda among the peasants, to stiffen up discipline, to improve the quality of work and organization of the farms, see that all state requirements and obligations are fulfilled, and thefts stopped. These political departments will be modeled on similar departments now existing in all Soviet factories.

In time it is hoped to turn collective farms into model profitable organizations. At the same time the cleansing of the ranks of the Communist Party will continue throughout 1933 for the purpose of "insuring iron proletarian discipline and eliminating all wavering, unreliable elements."

Mr. N. Bucharin summed up the present mood of the party leaders when he said in addressing the session, "We are now at war and we must have strictest discipline. . . . Socialist advance continues; all disorganization in our ranks is equal to disorganization in military ranks during an attack. Comrades, we enter a new period. We must enter it as warriors; it is not a breathing space for us, but a continuation of the battle."

Truck Measure Is Declared Handicap to State Industries

Heavy Control of Railroad Cited as Hindrance to Competition in Massachusetts

Charges that the railroads were pleading for a "bureaucracy" in Massachusetts which would eventually control the entire transportation industry in the State and "drive every truck operator off the roads" were made by trucking interests before the Legislative Committee on Transportation at the State House, yesterday.

In offering a solution to the whole matter of the rail and highway controversy, the speakers held that business could best settle its own affairs without interference from the State. Mr. Joseph A. Conway, counsel for the Motor Truck Club, was the chief speaker.

The measure under discussion was House Bill 808, which provides for regulation of trucks by the State Department of Public Utilities. This plan, like similar plans in other states, it was stated, would seriously handicap the rapid movement of goods over the highways.

Mr. Conway claimed that the railroads seemed certain of only one thing, and that was that "they are heavily overregulated." Trucking interests, he said, would not disagree with that, but they did not feel that they, too, should be overregulated simply because the railroads were.

Youngsters who climb on the rear of trucks and trolley cars will be disobeying the law, if a measure passed to be engrossed by the House completes final stages of legislation. A bill was also passed to be engrossed providing that savings banks and trust companies could purchase, lend upon or participate in loans upon the assets of certain closed and other banks.

There will be no "distinctive" automobile number plates for members of the Legislature, at least not for a year or two, if the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles has its way. A bill seeking such privileges was reported on unfavorably.

Five bills to authorize the labeling of foreign-made goods sold in Massachusetts came before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. Speakers declared that "getting Americans to employ each other is one way of beating the business recession."

The time was called ripe before the Committee of Insurance for establishment of a state fund for the compensation of employees injured in industrial accidents.

Attorney-General Joseph A. Warner's proposal to limit the cause for which arrests may be made for nonpayment of taxes brought charges before the Committee on Taxation that certain constables were dealing unfairly with those against whom the cities held bills. The attorney-general recommended a less harsh system of collecting.

PORTLAND TO HAVE NEW RADIO STATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Radio Commission today granted the application of Mr. Charles W. Thelan, trading as the Casco Bay Broadcasting Company, of Portland, Maine, for a construction permit for a station operating on 1340 kilocycles with unlimited time. The station's power was placed at 250 watts at night and 500 watts in daytime.

The commission conditionally authorized Stations WJAR and WEAN of Providence today to increase their night operating power to 500 watts. Each station now operates on 500 watts day and 250 at night.

BAVARIA ISSUES LOAN

BERLIN, Feb. 10—The state of Bavaria has issued a 40,000,000-mark conversion loan with coupon of 6 per cent to run for 10 years. Loan is offered at 92½.

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A Legend of St. Valentine

In the long ago there were three friends, Pietro, Luigo and Valentine. One was a great preacher, one a wonderful singer, but Valentine was only a gardener. He felt the lowliness of his lot, but in his heart was the love for all and the desire to make the world happier.

When his flowers bloomed they found their way to the bedside of the sick and the room of the discouraged. At last he became too old to bend over his loved flower beds, still he could use his hands, so he wrote love messages to go with the flowers. So many were the hearts he healed and so much love he spread abroad that his name has become a symbol of love, while his two friends are lost in oblivion.

St. Valentine's Day is Feb. 14th

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FENCERS CLUB SCORES AGAIN

Captures Three-Weapon Team Championship of the United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Once more the team of The Fencers Club, though with a slightly changed lineup from last year, captured the United States three-weapon team fencing championship yesterday evening, on their home floor. Lieut. George C. Calnan was the foilsman, in place of Hugh Alessandroni, but Tracy Jaeckel, with the épée, and Norman Armitage, the sabre man, were on the winning team last year.

Seven teams appeared for the competition, and were drawn as in tennis, with one representing each weapon, the total victories to count. The other six teams were as follows:

New York A. C.—Leo Nunes, foils; Lieut. Fred Weber, U. S. A., épée, and John R. Huffman, saber.

Salle d'Armes Vince—Joseph A. Barmack, foils; Malcolm Hammerschlag, épée, and Peter W. Bruder, sabre.

University Fencers' Club—Hugo Castello, foils; Miguel A. de Capriles, épée, and Philip V. Lubart, sabre.

Yale University—Joseph Ullman, foils; Gilbert Greenway, épée, and Charles Abushevits, sabre.

New York University—Jose R. de Capriles, foils; Walter S. Grautoff, épée, and Alexander Mehlman, sabre.

Saltus Fencing Club—Edward Meylan, foils; Marcel Brameral, épée, and Charles Feldman, sabre.

In the first round, Saltus Club had a bye, while the other matches resulted in victories for New York A. C. over Salle de Vince, 2 to 1, épée and sabre winning over foils; Fencers Club over University Fencers Club, foils and sabre winning over épée; and Yale winning over New York University, épée and sabre winning over foils. In the semifinal, New York A. C. took all three bouts from Yale, and Fencers Club did the same with Saltus Fencing Club.

In the final, between Fencers Club and New York A. C., Calnan defeated Nunes in foils, 5 to 2; Jaeckel defeated Weber, épée, 3 to 0; but Huffman scored over his sabre rival of many seasons, Armitage, 5 to 4.

Australia Scores 251 Runs for Three

BRISBANE, Queensl., Feb. 10 (AP)—Australia had scored 251 runs for the loss of three wickets at the close of play today in the first innings of their fourth test cricket match with England.

England has won two of the first three tests and needs only one more victory to take the five-match series.

Don Bradman, ace of the Aussie batsmen, led his team's attack with a 71, not out.

A crowd of more than 20,000 watched the match in intense heat, applauded vigorously the fine batting of the defenders and subjected Harold Larwood, English bowler, to considerable barracking for resumption of his "body line" bowling.

Larwood's tactics were not as successful today as in previous tests, the Aussie batsmen showing a confident mastery of the Englishman's fast, tricky bowling.

W. M. Woodfull, Australian captain who was severely bruised in his last encounter with Larwood's bowling, was a first wicket batsman and appeared uneasy for a time before Larwood, but he and V. Y. Richardson, who also had little use for the bowling at first, finally hit their stride and had knocked up 173 runs before the latter finally was stumped. The summary:

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS

	Runs
Woodfull, b Mitchell	67
Richardson, c Ames; b Hammond	83
Bradman, not out	71
McCabe, c Jardine; b Allen	20
Ponsford, not out	8
Extras	2
Total (for three wickets)	251

Fall of Wickets—1 for 133, 2 for 200, 3 for 233.

QUEBEC BEAVERS SHUT OUT REDS, 3-0

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	16	6	8	82	59	38
Providence	16	3	10	74	65	35
Boston	13	4	10	79	63	30
New Haven	9	3	14	55	70	21
Quebec	8	2	20	65	98	18

RESULT FEB. 9

Quebec 3, Providence 0.

QUEBEC, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers, in the Canadian-American Hockey League, last night shut out the Providence Reds, 3 to 0. Quebec scored single goals in each period, with McCabe, Dube and Lowrey in the sharp-shooting rôles.

QUEBEC		PROVIDENCE
Dube, lw		rw, Rivers
Ward, c		c, Gaudreault
Toupin, rw		lw, Mondou
Frew, ld		rd, Trapp
Molyneaux, rd		ld, McVicar
Walsh, g		g, Byrne

Alternates—McCabe, McIntyre, Lowrey, Armand, Giroux, McCartney, Callighen, Arnott for Quebec: Hinsperger, Alexandre, Murray, Connor, Raymond, Taylor, McCully for Providence.

Score—Quebec 3, Providence 0. Goals—McCabe, Dube, Lowrey for Quebec. Assists—McIntyre, Arnott, McCabe for Quebec. Officials—Dussault and Walter Derouin, Quebec. Time—Three 20m. periods.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	6	0	1	17	10	12
St. Louis	4	0	5	22	19	8
Kansas City	3	0	6	20	22	6
Wichita	2	0	3	10	18	4

RESULT FEB. 9

Tulsa 2, St. Louis 1, overtime.

OILERS INCREASE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 10—Tulsa's sextet of Oilers are still leading the parade in the American Hockey Association, but only after capturing a 2-to-1 thriller from the St. Louis flyers here in an overtime game last night. The oilers have won six out of seven games for a total of 14 points.

HELEN WARING IN FINAL

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 10 (AP)—Helen Waring of Pinehurst and Mrs. Barb Fownes Wadsworth, medalist and runnerup in the annual St. Valentines women's golf tournament, yesterday reached the final round. Miss Waring defeated Mrs. Emmet French, wife of the Southern Pines professional, 2 and 1, and Mrs. Wadsworth eliminated Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Bryn Mawr, Penna., 3 and 2.

REX BEACH DEFEATS RICE

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Grantland Rice, medalist in the Artists and Writers gold tournament, went down to defeat yesterday in the semifinals in a close match with Rex Beach, defending champion. Beach won 1 up. In the other bracket Arthur Somers Roche was forced to the twentieth hole for a 1 up victory over Merle Thorpe.

DETROIT REGAINS LEAD OF LEAGUE

Topples Chicago as Rangers Tie Ottawa—Maroon Streak Is Ended

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	5	10	79	59	41
N. Y. Rangers	17	6	10	95	70	40
Boston	17	5	12	80	67	39
Chicago	12	8	14	61	69	32

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	16	5	11	73	68	37
Montreal	14	3	15	83	79	31
N. Y. Americans	10	8	15	61	76	28
Ottawa	9	7	18	66	88	25
Canadiens	10	3	18	57	79	23

RESULTS FEB. 9

Boston 1, Montreal 0.
Rangers 3, Ottawa 3, overtime.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—New York Rangers and Ottawa fought out their usual lively battle to an overtime tie, 3 to 3, yesterday evening, with Billy Beveridge bearing the burden of the defense, with 60 saves in 70 minutes to his credit, to 21 shots stopped by Aitkenhead.

After several tries the Cook-Boucher combination functioned and Bill Cook scored. But as the second lines went on, Touhey got free in mid-ice and, skating down with three Rangers in pursuit, tied the score. Keeling put Rangers ahead early in the second, but near the end, Ottawa scored twice, Weiland making the first on Kilrea's rebound, though there was some doubt whether the shot went in, and the Cox-Roche combination accounting for the other, Desse Roche getting credit for the goal.

The score was tied again about halfway through the third session, Murdoch making the shot, with Siebert helping. Beveridge was kept busy and got his fiftieth save by the end of the period. Both sides eased off in the overtime, though Rangers did most of the attacking.

RANGERS		OTTAWA
F. Cook, Siebert, Murdoch, Keeling, lw		rw, Finnigan, Forslund, D. Roche
Boucher, Osmundson, Somers, Murdoch, c		c, Weiland, Howe, Cox
W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, Heller, Somers, rw		lw, Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche, McInenly
Johnson, Brennan, Keeling, ld		rd, Shields, Bourgault
Seibert, Heller, Keeling, rd		ld, Rockburn, Starr, Bourgault
Aitkenhead, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Rangers 3, Ottawa 3. Goals—W. Cook, Keeling, Murdoch for Rangers; Touhey, Weiland, D. Roche for Ottawa. Assists—F. Cook, Boucher, Somers, Murdoch, Siebert for Rangers; Kilrea, Cox, E. Roche for Ottawa. Officials—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and Edwin French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

The Montreal Maroon non-losing streak ended at seven last night when the Boston Bruins defeated the Maroons, 1 to 0, in their National Hockey League engagement at the Boston Garden before about 9000 spectators. Incidentally, it was the eighth shutout of the season for Tiny Thompson, local goalie.

To Nels Stewart, former Maroon, went the major and only scoring honors. Against New York Rangers Tuesday night Stewart scored the winning goal and last night, with the able assistance of Vic Ripley, he beat Kerr for the only goal of the contest. It came at 6m. 14s. of the opening period with Wentworth, Maroon defenseman, in the penalty box.

Both goaltenders were exceptionally good, with Thompson outshining the visitor who, although he played a good game, was fortunate in that the Bruin marksmen were unsteady at times with Kerr caught out of position. Maroons tried desperately, but found the improved Boston defense of Shore and Smith hard to penetrate effectively. The contest was unusually clean.

BOSTON		MONTREAL
Beattie, Ripley, Heximer, Galbraith, lw		rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson
Barry, Stewart, Jerwa, c		c, Smith, Haynes, Kilrea
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, Galbraith, rw		lw, Northcott, Trottier, Duguid
Smith, Hitchman, ld		rd, Noble, Wentworth, Wilcox, Smith
Shore, Owen, rd		ld, Conacher, Wilcox, Northcott
Thompson, g		g, Kerr

Score—Boston 1, Montreal 0. Goal—Stewart for Boston. Assist—Ripley for Boston. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and A. C. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Detroit's Red Wings captured first place in the American division of the National Hockey League by defeating the Chicago Black Hawks here last night. The score was 4 to 1 and 5000 fans braved the weather to see it at the Chicago Stadium. It was Detroit's third victory in four meetings with the Chicago crew.

Herb Lewis made the first two goals for the visitors, assisted each time by Frank Carson. Larry Aurie and Johnny Gallagher scored in the last half of the third period without assistance. Doc Romnes, aided by Johnny Gottselig, scored for Chicago. The summary:

DETROIT		CHICAGO
Emms, Moffatt, Sorrell, lw		rw, Couture, March, Jenkins
Lewis, Voss, Hay, c		c, Cook, Romnes, MacKenzie
Carson, Aurie, Wiseman, rw		lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen
Young, Gallagher, ld		rd, Graham, Coulter
Evans, Buswell, rd		ld, Abel, Coulter
Roach, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit 4, Chicago 1. Goals—Lewis 2, Aurie and Gallagher for Detroit; Romnes for Chicago Assists—Carson 2, Emms for Detroit; Gottselig for Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	19	5	8	88	50	43
London	16	7	8	66	48	39
Syracuse	17	5	9	92	73	39
Windsor	11	5	14	59	73	27
Detroit	9	2	20	51	73	20
Cleveland	7	4	20	66	105	18

RESULTS FEB. 9

Buffalo 4, Detroit 1.

BISONS INCREASE LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 10—Buffalo Bisons became firmly established as leaders in the International Hockey League here last night by defeating Detroit Olympics, 4 to 1. The visitors scored four times in the second period. Goldsworthy got the only Detroit goal in the third. Roth scored twice for the Bisons, Gross once, and Schultz once. Goldsworthy was playing his last game with the Olympics, having been recalled by Detroit Red Wings for the balance of the season.

GOODWIN VS. HYDE

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., youngster who is the only early favorite to survive in the annual South Florida golf championship, and William H. Hyde of Ridgeway, Penna., moved into the finals yesterday by victories. Goodwin had an easy time disposing of W. B. Langford, Chicago, 6 and 5. Hyde, whose steady string of victories has been the surprise of the tournament, turned in a 2 and 1 win over C. A. Edwards of Hempstead, L. I.

Note Great Changes in Class A Squash Racquets Series

Prominent Players Show Disinclination to Tie Themselves Down to Regular Play According to Schedule

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Great changes were manifest this season in the play of the Metropolitan squash racquets team championships, especially in the eldest of the series, Class A, now in its sixth year. This was chiefly due to the disinclination of the more prominent players to tie themselves down to regular play according to schedule. Two of the contending teams in past years dropped out completely—the Racquet & Tennis Club, winner two years ago, and the Nassau Country Club—after the schedules were completed, while a number of other players outside these two clubs made no appearance, or only an occasional one.

Five of the first 20 failed to play, and 12 of the other 22 listed in Class A. In addition to these, two members of the first 20 appeared only once. W. Palmer Dixon, former national champion, and Ernest M. Jonklaas, both of Rockaway Hunting Club.

Harvard Club, with the present national champion, Beekman Pool, added to its roster, following his graduation from Harvard University last June, once more reigned supreme, winning every one of its matches, though several were closer than in past seasons. This was due chiefly to the weakness of Nathaniel F. Glidden Jr., who failed to come up to his reputation as No. 7 in the ranking list, and lost every one of his four matches. But Beekman Pool and J. Delafield DuBois went through undefeated, and Ralph A. Powers, J. Lawrence 2d, and Robert L. Debevoise, took care of their matches.

With Racquet & Tennis Club out of the way, there was quite a battle for second place between Montclair Athletic Club, University Club and Yale Club; but the New Jersey team, with a youthful group headed by William E. Coyle, finally captured second place when Coyle defeated Raymond F. De Voe in a deciding match following the regular scheduled play, while University Club took third by a similar playoff between Donald J. Nightingale of that club and Robert A. Goodwin of Yale Club.

Newcomers this year, in addition to Beekman Pool, were chiefly in the Yale and Princeton Clubs, with William C. Hammond Jr., Yale Club, H. F. Baker and Andrew Cort Jr., both Princeton Club, the chief regulars, most of the other appearing only once. The complete team results were as follows:

Harvard Club	5	Montclair A. C.	0
Harvard Club	3	Rockaway H. C.	2
Harvard Club	3	Yale Club	2
Harvard Club	4	University Club	1
Harvard Club	4	Princeton Club	1
Montclair Club	3	Princeton Club	2
Montclair Club	4	Rockaway H. C.	*0
Montclair Club	3	Yale Club	2
Montclair Club	3	University Club	2
University Club	5	Rockaway H. C.	0
University Club	4	Princeton Club	1
University Club	3	Yale Club	2
Yale Club	5	Rockaway H. C.	0
Yale Club	3	Princeton Club	2
Princeton Club	4	Rockaway H. C.	1

*One match unplayed.

Of those individuals standing out in the series, Beekman Pool, who won the individual singles championship after completing his season undefeated except by Neil W. Sullivan of Philadelphia at the Rockaway Hunting Club gold racquets tourney, stood at the top of the list. Second was William E. Coyle, runnerup to Pool in the individual, and beaten only by him in the team series. Both of these played No. 1 for their teams. The individual standing:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Beekman Pool, H. C.	5	0	1.000
J. D. Du Bois, H. C.	4	0	1.000
W. C. Hammond Jr., Y. C.	3	0	1.000
R. L. De Bevoise, H. C.	3	0	1.000
D. A. Lowry, P. C.	1	0	1.000
J. K. Weeks, P. C.	1	0	1.000
P. W. Bunnell, Y. C.	1	0	1.000
J. H. Hutchins, H. C.	1	0	1.000
E. M. Jonklaas, R. H. C.	1	0	1.000
P. H. Grunert Jr., R. H. C.	1	0	1.000
J. F. Callanan, M. A. C.	4	1	.800
D. P. Kingsley, U. C.	4	1	.800
R. A. Powers, H. C.	4	1	.800
Andrew Cort Jr., P. C.	3	1	.750
F. T. Smith, U. C.	3	1	.750
W. E. Coyle, M. A. C.	3	1	.750
J. L. Pool 2d, H. C.	2	1	.667
Conway Hoffman, M. A. C.	3	2*	.600
D. J. Nightingale, U. C.	3	2	.600
R. P. De Voe, U. C.	3	2	.600
C. W. Gillespie, Y. C.	3	2	.600
R. A. Goodwin, Y. C.	3	2	.600
J. K. Mabon, Y. C.	2	1	.500
P. G. Melville, Y. C.	2	1	.500
H. F. Baker, P. C.	2	3	.400
M. M. MacLeod, P. C.	2	3	.400
G. H. Cox Jr., Y. C.	2	3	.400
W. D. Banks, U. C.	2	3	.400
W. W. Cole Jr., M. A. C.	2	3	.400
R. P. Swift Jr., M. A. C.	1	2	.333
F. M. Palmer, P. C.	1	4	.200
H. S. Knifflin, R. H. C.	1	4	.200
L. W. Knox, M. A. C.	0	1	.000
S. H. Philbin, U. C.	0	1	.000
W. P. Dixon, R. H. C.	0	1	.000
Joseph Ferguson, M. A. C.	0	1	.000
Danforth Miller, R. H. C.	0	1	.000
D. B. McElroy, P. C.	0	1	.000
J. L. Tappen, P. C.	0	1	.000
E. V. D. Sullivan, Y. C.	0	2	.000
W. S. Barbour, P. C.	0	2	.000
J. H. Richards, R. H. C.	0	2	.000
A. R. Stephen, R. H. C.	0	2	.000
W. S. Davis, R. H. C.	0	3	.000
F. R. Gammon, R. H. C.	0	3	.000
N. F. Glidden, H. C.	0	4	.000
J. H. Harper Jr., R. H. C.	0	5	.000

SIEVERMAN IN THE SEMIFINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, and Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde, Harvard Club of New York, his chief competitor for the United States veteran squash tennis championship, now held by the Winged Foot player, won their way into the semifinal round of the 1933 title tourney at the Columbia University Club, yesterday, leaving only one semifinal bracket to be filled.

Sieverman defeated Schuyler Van Vechten of the Short Hills Club, 15—5, 15—5; while Hyde disposed of Walter O. Wyckoff, of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—11, 15—3. R. Mason Kirkland, also of Fraternity, reached the semifinals on Wednesday, while A. J. Cameron, of the Shelton Club, and Robert H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, will play their quarterfinal-round match today. The summary:

UNITED STATES VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated Schuyler van Vechten, Short Hills Club, 15—5, 15—5.

Fillmore van Sinderen Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated Walter O. Wyckoff, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—11, 15—3.

MacINTYRE IS LACROSSE COACH

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—The appointment of Malcolm A. MacIntyre as head coach of lacrosse, to succeed Reginald D. Root, recently appointed head football coach, was announced yesterday by the Yale Athletic Association. A six-game schedule was announced as follows: April 15—Brown; 22—Springfield College. May 6—United States Military Academy; 13—Dartmouth at Hanover; 20—Princeton at Princeton; 27—Harvard. MacIntyre played on the Yale lacrosse team three years prior to his graduation in 1929. He is now a Sterling fellow in the Yale Law School. Edward F. Foster, who graduated from Union College in 1931 and is now in the architecture department at Yale, was appointed assistant coach.

MRS. HILL VS. BEA GOTTLIEB

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City and Bea Gottlieb of New York yesterday advanced to the final round of the Bayshore La Gorce women's golf championship tournament here. Mrs. Hill defeated Kathryn Braggaw, East Orange, N. J., 3 and 2, while Miss Gottlieb required 19 holes to defeat Ariel Vilas, Chicago, in the semifinals. The Kansas City star stood out as the favorite to win the championship in the final match against Miss Gottlieb. Last week she captured the Miami Biltmore women's championship by defeating a fellow-westerner, Mrs. Estelle Drennan of Tulsa, Okla. Mrs. Hill won the Bayshore La Gorge medalist prize with a card of 41-40—81 in the qualifying round, while Miss Gottlieb was the runner-up with a score of 84.

ENTRY BLANKS MAILED

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Entry blanks were mailed yesterday to the 43 members of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. for the twelfth annual indoor track and field championships, to be held at the Kingsbridge Armory in New York March 4. This is the last time the meet will be contested on a yardage basis, the members voting to shift to the metric standard for the outdoor championships and thereafter. A full representation is expected, despite the depression, from the eastern members. Blanks also were sent to the three Pacific coast members—California, Southern California and Stanford—but that was a formality as none of the three are expected to send competitors east.

RULES COMMITTEE MEETS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Intercollegiate football rules committee, under the chairmanship of its new head, Walter R. Okeson of Lehigh University, opens its annual three-day session to consider proposals for alterations in the football law today. The committee, consisting of eight members, beside the chairman and secretary and Amos Alonzo Staff, veteran gridiron coach, who has been made a life member, will hold daily session until Sunday. The committee members are: William J. Bingham, representing New England; H. J. Stegeman, southeastern states; Wilmer G. Crowell, middle Atlantic; D. X. Bible, Missouri Valley; Ray Morrison, southwestern; C. H. Smith, mountain states; W. O. Hunter, Pacific coast, and Fielding H. Yost, representing the middle West.

PRINCETON CLUB AND MONTCLAIR WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Princeton Club and Montclair Athletic Club will fight out the metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship, as the result of the playoffs on neutral courts, staged yesterday. Princeton Club, winner of the first group of the New York Division, conquered Union League Club, winner in the second group, on the Harvard Club courts, 4 to 1, and Montclair Athletic Club scored over Racquet and Swimming Club of Ardsley, Westchester Division winner, on the Downtown Athletic Club courts. The score for the New Jersey Group winner was also 4 to 1. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB 4, UNION LEAGUE CLUB 1

H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, 15—9, 15—12, 17—15.

H. B. Fisher Jr., Union League, defeated Andrew Cort Jr., 12—15, 15—12, 12—15, 15—4, 15—11.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated E. V. Cox, 15—11, 15—8, 15—11.

J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, defeated W. H. Hooven, 15—6, 15—8, 15—13.

D. B. McElroy, Princeton Club, defeated A. G. Scheerer Jr., 15—6, 15—9, 15—5.

MONTCLAIR A. C. 4, ARDSLEY RACQUET & SWIMMING CLUB 1

R. B. Haines, Ardsley, defeated J. F. Callanan, 4—15, 15—4, 11—15, 15—11, 15—13.

Conway Hoffman, Montclair, defeated W. J. McQueeny, 9—15, 15—13, 18—17, 15—9, 15—11.

W. W. Cole Jr., Montclair, defeated Glen Acheson, 18—15, 16—18, 9—15, 18—16, 17—16.

C. S. Moora, Montclair, defeated Franklin M. Haines, 15—4, 15—10, 10—15, 15—11.

J. W. Ferguson, Montclair, defeated F. D. Sherman, 18—16, 15—12, 15—11.

VIRGINIA VAN WIE, MRS. CHENEY WIN

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10 (AP)—Virginia Van Wie, United States woman golf champion, coasted into the finals of the annual mid-winter Southern California tournament yesterday in the defense of one of her crowns.

Miss Van Wie, who won the local championship with ease last year, defeated Mrs. Roy Green of Culver City, Calif., 7 and 5, while Mrs. Louis D. Cheney of San Gabriel, Calif., advanced to the finals by winning over Mrs. J. G. Wittig of Los Angeles by the same score. Neither of the victors were pressed. They played steady but not brilliant golf. Miss Van Wie was 5 up and Mrs. Cheney 4 up after nine holes.

AMERICANS TAKE REGAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The New York Americans announced yesterday they had recalled Bill Regan, a defenseman, from the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American League and had given Bill Phillips his outright release. Regan, who is 24, broke into professional hockey with the Boston Tigers four years ago and played a short time with the New York Rangers. He was signed by the Americans when the Springfield Indians disbanded this year and farmed out to New Haven. "Bullet Joe" Simpson, Amerks manager, said he planned to use Regan regularly on defense and move up Duke Dutkowski to a center post. Regan will be in the lineup against Detroit Sunday.

GREENE IS JUNIOR CHAMPION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—A. R. Greene of the Lake Shore A. C., won the junior highboard diving championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in his own pool here last night. It was the second title in two nights for Greene, as he won the Central A. A. U. crown the previous evening at the Medinah Athletic Club. In the 75-foot tank, Philip Hosmer of the Lake Shore won the Central title 550-yards freestyle in 6m. 6.8s. The women's 220-yard freestyle Central title was captured by Marilyn Lapin of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club in 3m. 14.2s.

WOOD ISSUES CALL AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—A call for Yale baseball battery candidates to report Monday for indoor practice in the Coxe Field gym was issued yesterday by Coach Joseph Wood. About 25 men are expected.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Princeton 3, Middlebury 1.

RUTH HALL IN SEMIFINAL

Three English Players Advance in U. S. Squash Racquets Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Feb. 10—Only one American remains in the national title path of the machine-like movements of the English touring players, who are competing for the United States women's squash racquets championship for the first time, as the result of the quarterfinal round matches yesterday at the Merion Cricket Club here. Ruth Hall of Merion, champion of the United States in 1931, is the lone United States player facing such odds. Should Miss Hall win her semifinal round match against Susan Noel, present English champion, she will have to deal with either the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, who defeated the United States champion, Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., yesterday, or Cicely Fenwick, three times holder of the English title.

Miss Hall, in her title chase, has accounted for two English players on successive days. Yesterday she defeated Nancy Cave, English title holder on three occasions and nine times runnerup for the same title, in four games, 15—9, 15—8, 12—15, 17—16. Miss Hall, seeded No. 2, displayed a winning change of pace and brilliant back-hand work, scoring repeatedly on corner shots. The English player, seeded No. 4, held a lead of 5—1 in the final game, and at 14—11 needed only one point to even the match, but Miss Hall pulled up even on two errors and a placement, and, after Miss Cave was set three, and each made two errors, Miss Hall won the match when one of her returning shots struck Miss Cave.

Miss Lytton-Milbanke made short work of the defending champion, Mrs. Howe, who put up a strong battle in the opening game, with a brilliant rally. In the second game, the former South of England champion displayed her best play, leaving Mrs. Howe little chance to do much. In the last game Mrs. Howe, behind at 5—11, fought until she evened the score at 14—all. The game then set three Miss Lytton-Milbanke made a placement, Mrs. Howe an error and the title fell when the Massachusetts player drove into the tin.

Miss Noel conquered Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Merion, who put up a courageous battle, at 15—7, 15—5, 13—15, 15—12, and Miss Fenwick, employing low, flat drives had Ann Page of Merion running all over the court. The Englishwoman won at 15—9, 15—10, 15—10.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

Ruth Hall, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Nancy Cave, England, 15—9, 15—6, 12—15, 17—16.

Susan Noel, England, defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion, 15—7, 15—5, 13—15, 15—12.

Cicely Fenwick, England, defeated Ann Page, Merion, 15—9, 15—10, 15—10.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England, defeated Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., 18—14, 15—4, 17—14.

SHAUGHNESSY NOW COACH AT CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Trustees at the University of Chicago yesterday approved the appointment of Clark Daniel Shaughnessy to succeed Amos Alonzo Stagg as football coach. Professor Stagg was one of the first to congratulate Coach Shaughnessy, and immediately challenged Chicago to a game with College of Pacific, at the earliest possible date. "Pacific is not as big as Chicago," Coach Stagg said, "but we are not afraid of them."

Followers of the team pointed out that Coach Shaughnessy will have the finest material the Maroons have had in years, and should produce a good eleven, if his record at Tulane and Loyola in New Orleans may be taken as a guide to his ability. Peter Zimmer '34, halfback and captain for next season, wired congratulations to the new coach and pledged the team's coöperation.

SQUASH RACQUETS DOUBLES IN FINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The Metropolitan squash racquets doubles championship was brought up to the final round yesterday at Heights Casino, after drifting along with the playing of an occasional match for the last two months. Perry R. Pease and George D. Debevoise of the Racquet & Tennis Club, the defending champions, defeated Ernest M. Jonklaas and T. Howes Burton of the Rockaway Hunting Club, in the upper half, 15—8, 15—7, 15—8; while Junius A. Richards, paired with Danforth Miller, also of Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated another Racquet & Tennis Club pair, Herbert N. Rawlins Jr. and R. Lee Norris, 15—9, 18—16, 18—17.

The final round will be played Feb. 16, in connection with the international match between the British women's team and the New York team.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Cotner 42, Hastings 31.
Emory Henry 49, Milligan 43.
Eureka 38, Illinois C. 37.
Georgia Tech 41, Fulla 28.
Kansas State 28, Iowa State 27.
Kansas Wesleyan 47, Kearney T. 24.
Loyola 30, St. Ambrose 28.
Newberry 37, Citadel 36.
N. C. State 39, Davidson 16.
Phillips 61, Oklahoma Baptists 23.
Princeton 70, Cooper Union 30.
Syracuse 46, Oberlin 36.
Temple 42, West Virginia 28.
Union 36, Middle Tennessee 35.
Vermont 22, Norwich 14.
Wabash 29, Franklin 22.
Wash. & Lee 52, William & Mary 36.
Wichita 63, Emporia T. 23.
Wittenberg 38, DePauw 33.

SLAVICH PLANS TO JOIN BRAVES

SANTA CLARA, Calif., Feb. 10 (AP)—Francis (Hands) Slavich, star end of the University of Santa Clara elevens the last three years, plans to join the Boston Braves, professional football eleven, next season. Slavich has been offered a contract to play with Boston by Paul Schissler, who recently resigned as coach at Oregon State College. It is understood here Schissler will become manager of the Boston club.

LEICESTER CITY WINS 2 TO 0

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Leicester City defeated Aston Villa yesterday 3 to 0 in a match of the first division, English football league. The Villans are third in the division and Leicester City on the bottom rung. In the Southern section of the third division Southend United defeated Newport 3 to 1, while in the Northern section Walsall won from Halifax 4 to 0. Bristol defeated Oxford 7 to 5 in a match in the English Rugby Union.

Egypt Realizes That Films Exaggerate Life in the U. S. And Regrets Ill Influence

Unthinking Classes Gain Impression That Gunmen Rule, Vice and Corruption Are Rampant —Algeria and South Africa Feel the Same

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the seventeenth.*

Egypt, Algeria and South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—The need for American films to convey a correct perspective of the American social scene is emphasized here as a corrective of the deleterious influence exerted by many Hollywood productions.

American institutions and habits as revealed in films are not looked upon with contempt in Egypt—although the custom of over-politeness to women and the lavish expenditure of money on women is not understood. There remains in the memory of the spectator of American films the belief that political and social corruption is abundant, especially with regard to public organizations. It is quite a widely held impression here, due to the showing of gangster films, that a dominant authority in the United States is the "hip-pocket automatic pistol."

Films encourage the general belief that America's effort to enforce prohibition is not meeting with much success, and that prohibition as an institution is costing the American taxpayer a great deal of money. Promiscuous drinking in films gives the average person here the impression that the clandestine manufacture and consumption of alcoholic drinks is widespread in America.

Egyptian mothers realize the injurious effect upon their children of the license of behavior accorded to the youth of the United States, according to prevalent film representations, and Egyptian youth are acquiring a new technique in behavior which they learn from these films. Rôles played by John Gilbert, Ramon Novarro, Greta Garbo and Marlene Dietrich are a few of the models Egyptian youth are copying.

The youth of foreign countries can be made to understand that "wild youth and jazz party" films do not reflect the behavior of the majority of American young people only by the production of films that convey a correct perspective of American life, manners, customs and ideals, without, however, any prejudice to the entertainment value of such films.

European as well as American films have been banned totally or in part in Egypt for various reasons. In general, films touching upon British and French colonial policy are banned; likewise, those showing British or French officers in uniform maltreated or insulted by natives such as Indians, Sudanese, Egyptians, Chinese, etc. Motion picture films savoring of Communism, showing Egyptian life in a degraded state or ridiculing the Moslem creed are also refused entry into Egypt.

The censoring is done by a committee of girls at the Public Security Department with instructions from conservative superiors.

Recently, protest was made by the German Minister to Egypt with regard to the showing of an American film—"Hell's Angels." He held that an intention of the author to degrade German officers seems evident.

"Scarface," with its pictures of street warfare taking place in daylight between gangs using machine guns and committing crime in a wholesale fashion, is deplored here by Americans and Europeans generally. While this picture shows

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Corrupt Rulers Called Challenge To Christianity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Christianity faces a challenge in governmental conditions today, and only voluntary and unselfish devotion by loyal citizens will be adequate to solve the problems, according to Dr. Daniel A Poling.

Dr. Poling who is president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union discussed the return of Christianity and government in an address at the annual banquet of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, Feb. 10. Christianity implies choice; it will have no conscripts, Dr. Poling declared. "Selective conscription, however, efficient, in the martial affairs of nations, has no place in the Christian's program," he continued.

"A generation ago Lincoln Stephens said that ours was a government by corruption. Ours is today a government by corruption and also of colossal inefficiency. A distinguished citizen and former high government official said to me within the week, 'one dollar out of every four does to administer government,' and I add, too frequently into the maladministration of governmental—into graft and worse.

"With millions of unemployed men and women in America, with many in need, the spectacle of a great community impotent to perform justice, helpless to dismiss parasites unable to balance a budget and stopped by lawlessness in high places and low, challenges our Christianity while it threatens the overthrow of our form of government and disaster for our civilization."

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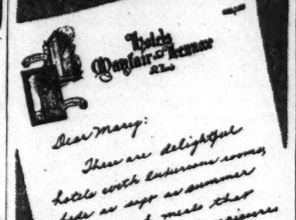

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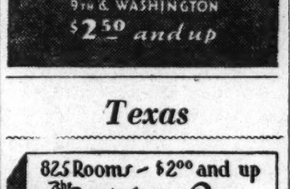

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

For Washington's Birthday

By FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEBRUARY offers several opportunities for distinctive entertaining, and none of these is more picturesque than George Washington's birthday. Perhaps the glamour of beautiful Mount Vernon heightens the enjoyment of a Washington party. One can look back in fancy and see a troop of colored servants rushing steaming dishes along the path from the outer kitchen to the banquet room in the old mansion. Those, too, were hospitable days.

The hostess who desires may employ in her table-setting historic cream-bordered luncheon plates of blue print centers, giving varied scenes from Washington's life. Plain cream-colored Wedgwood bread-and-butter plates are in accord. Ruby goblets, low white pottery center bowl with fresh fruit, Jerusalem cherry trees in white pottery jars at each end of the table and favors of nut cups with cherry trimmings comprise the appointments. The linen may be runners of hand-hemstitched Italian linen.

In planning the menu, the hostess may do one of several things. She may serve a modern menu and rely upon her color scheme in her table appointments to give the colonial atmosphere; she may serve only dishes for which Mount Vernon was famous; she may combine the two ideas and serve one or more Mount Vernon dishes in a red, white and blue setting.

Virginia hospitality of that day offered the good old southern dishes, among them Johnny cake, griddle cakes, spoon bread, corn pone, beaten biscuits, chicken, ham, fish, preserves and pastries. The salads of those days, it is said, were very simple.

Luncheon With Oysters

Following is a menu wherein a bit of Mount Vernon appears in combination with modern favorites, in striking and appropriate color arrangement:

Scalloped Oysters
Tomato Ring Salad with Cottage Cheese
Hot Biscuits Grape Jelly
Cherry Upside Down Cake

Of this menu the scalloped oysters may be prepared for the oven and the salad made the day before the luncheon. The color scheme is interpreted with unusual success if the red salad with its white center is served on blue luncheon plates described above or blue glass plates. This applies also to the dessert with its topping of whipped cream. Recipes for the scalloped oysters and hot biscuits may be found in any standard cook book.

Tomato Ring Salad With Cottage Cheese

Soak
2 tablespoons gelatine in
½ cup cold water for 5 minutes.
Combine and cook for 10 minutes the following ingredients:
2 cups stewed tomatoes
½ small onion
1 bay leaf
6 cloves. Strain hot mixture into gelatine and stir until smooth. Season to taste with approximately
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon sugar. Pour into wet individual ring molds. Chill. At serving time, have ready
1 head of lettuce, washed and separated, and
2 cups cottage cheese. Turn from molds and serve on lettuce. Pile about ⅓ cup cheese lightly in center of each tomato ring. Don't spoil the color effect by adding a spoonful of mayonnaise. Pass the mayonnaise after the guests are seated. This recipe serves six persons.

Cherry Upside Down Cake

Cream
¼ cup softened butter. Blend with
1 cup sugar. Beat
2 eggs and add them to the mixture. Add
½ cup milk or
¼ cup evaporated milk diluted with
¼ cup water. Then sift and mix
1⅔ cups flour and
2½ teaspoons baking powder. Add them to mixture and beat well. Drain
1 pint of cherries. Melt
2 tablespoons butter in an 8 or 10 inch skillet. Sprinkle
2 tablespoons granulated sugar in the melted butter. Lower heat. Spread the cherries evenly to cover surface of skillet. Turn off heat. Pour batter over contents of pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 deg. F.) about 20 minutes or until done. Have ready a cake plate larger than the skillet. With a spatula loosen cake from sides and bottom of pan. Place plate over pan. Invert skillet to allow cake to drop upside down on plate. If care has been taken to lower and turn off direct heat according to directions so that the sugar does not burn, the cherries will be a rich, attractive red. Serve with
½ pint heavy cream, whipped.
This amount makes 12 servings.

Luncheon With Virginia Ham

Here is a menu for a luncheon that will long be remembered because it includes the unusual yet easily made spoon cornbread.

Clam Bouillon
Sliced Virginia Ham Watermelon Pickles
Watercress Salad Spoon Corn Bread
Washington Cream Pie

The clam bouillon and watermelon pickles may be purchased as may be the ham, if desired. Or the ham may be prepared the day before while the cream filling is being made and the watercress looked over.

Virginia Ham

Select if possible, a
10-pound Virginia peanut-fed ham. Soak it overnight in water. Make a stiff dough of
3 pints of flour and about
1½ cups of cold water. Roll thin and large enough to cover the ham. Cover the ham with it, pinching edges together. Bake in a roaster in a slow oven (250 deg. F.) for 5 hours. Remove and discard the blanket of dough and with it, the skin. Pour
2 cups of cider or grape juice over the ham.
Dot with
Whole cloves and sprinkle with
1 cup brown sugar. Brown lightly at low temperature (275 deg. F.). Serve hot or cold.

Watercress Salad

Wash and carefully look over
2 bunches of watercress. Chill. Place stems to the center in arranging at serving time. Dust lightly with salt and paprika. Pour a spoonful of French dressing over each serving.

Spoon Corn Bread

Scald
1 pint milk. Into it stir gradually
½ cup corn meal. Stir constantly until consistency of mush. Remove from fire and add
½ teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter and the yolks of
3 eggs. Mix thoroughly. Fold into this mixture the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a hot buttered casserole and bake in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.) 30 minutes. Serve at once from casserole. Serves 6 persons.

Washington Cream Pie with Cherry Cream Filling

Make a cake batter according to recipe for Upside Down Cake or use a standard plain cake recipe. Bake in round layer cake pans in oven a little above moderate heat (about 375 deg. F.). Put cherry cream filling between layers and sprinkle top with powdered sugar. This makes 12 servings.
For the cherry cream filling scald
2 cups milk. Mix together
⅞ cup sugar
⅓ cup flour
⅛ teaspoon salt. Beat
2 eggs and add them to dry ingredients. Pour on gradually the scalded milk. Cook 15 minutes over hot water stirring constantly. Flavor with
½ teaspoon almond extract.
For this occasion add about
1 dozen maraschino cherries drained and cut in quarters. Cool before spreading between layers of cake.

Important Notice

We learn from Miss Farmer's School that some of our readers are still sending their inquiries concerning recipes direct to the school. May we emphasize again that all communications concerning recipes and menus published in these columns and all submitted manuscripts are to be sent to The Christian Science Monitor, care of the Women's Department.—Editor.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Frank Fleming

These Embroideries May Be Done Quickly and Are Effective In High-Lighting the Room. A New Machine Adjustment Is Called Into Play for the Hooking Effects. Such Colorful Work Puts the Family's Individuality Into the Home.

English Handicrafts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"I HAD always been under the impression that fine embroidery was peculiar to natives of countries far removed from England. Now I realize I was mistaken."

The speaker was a visitor at the Handcraft Exhibition of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, held in London, at which every county in England and Wales was represented in some of the 43 sections.

The amazing ability that women possess to make whatever they have need of, and to make it extraordinarily well, was demonstrated in the furnishings of the seven rooms done by members of the institute in seven different counties. From polished oak furniture, with hand-wrought metal hinges, to homemade candles and soap, everything in these charming rooms was made by the women, and comprised such crafts as basketry, carpentry, chair-caning and string-seating, dyeing, embroidery, quilting, rug making, soft furnishing and spinning. The mattress of the bed, which contained 650 springs, was the work of six members; the bedspread was made in spare time on a kitchen table, and the blanket was knitted.

From One-Time Cast-Offs

"They teach us how to make lovely things out of what we used to throw away," said a member who had taken a day off from household duties in order to visit the exhibition. She went on to explain that although she was the mother of nine children and had all the cooking to do, she always found time during the afternoon to turn old stockings, worn-out ties, or faded casement curtains into rugs, using dyes she made herself from onion peelings, beetroot, or spinach. "String taken off orange boxes, or binder twine from the farmers' sheaves, makes splendid plaited mats," she said.

One of the craft teachers explained that the women take to the work naturally, being able to do fine embroidery or make complicated pillow lace after a few lessons. "The art has always been there," she said: "all we had to do was to uncover it."

Old-fashioned padded quilting has been revived among the wives of Welsh miners, the display being one of the prominent features of the exhibition. Other displays comprised glove-making, bookbinding, upholstery, toy-making, and smocking.

Good Designs

Most of the designs for the textiles are taken from those found in art galleries and museums, but in some cases the women make their own. Having been invited by her teacher to think out the pattern and colors for a piece of work, one member collected a number of autumn leaves from which she devised a lovely pattern of charmingly blended tones.

The aim of the Women's Institutes in teaching craftwork is to educate, to give recreation, and to improve household equipment. The work, being done in spare time in the home, the question of mass production does not enter into it.

So rapidly has the movement grown during the last few years that the five-thousandth institute is to be started next month.

Door Cabinets

Closet equipment has received much attention of late. New, however, is a cabinet about 4½ inches deep and 71 inches high, which can be hinged either to the inside or outside of a closet door, providing within metal shelf room for small hats, shoes, hand bags and what not, or hanging space for clothes or household equipment, as necessity dictates. These compartments, when closed, look like convex ornamental panels, for although they are built of steel, they are finished in ivory-colored baked enamel. They are easily installed by the handy man and in no way interfere with the operation of the door.

Embroidered High Lights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ATTRACTIVE and enjoyable houses are full of finishing touches that bring them to a point where they give forth the warm, comfortable beauty that homes should always have. Not that a room needs to be cluttered with a confusion of useless bric-a-brac, for the most effective touches can be simple, but with a feeling for color, for brilliance, and for restraint. When the accessory is just right, effort naturally stops and satisfaction is the gain, but if the accessory is dull, the temptation is to go on until the effect soon becomes complicated.

Pillows, table covers, small rugs and accessories of this type are most attractive if they boast some spot of colorful, telling embroidery. And the embroidery may be done in a variety of ways to work out designs that, rudimentary though they may be, will take hold and do something effective for a room.

For silhouette pictures of old-time charm nothing supersedes the cross stitch; done on linen or colored homespun materials it fashions easily many a decorative touch. The regular embroidery stitches worked out in yarns of bright color will give chair-seat covers, table runners, and pillows an air of distinction far out of proportion to the time it took to make them. Nor do they need to be embroidered all over like needlepoint, but rather furnished with a spot of interest, a flower group or a geometric design.

Hooking Is Effective

Hooking, either with the hook especially made for the purpose or with the new guide to be used on sewing machines, is an effective and not difficult way to fill many a dull spot with a bright piece of handiwork.

The guide for the machine makes it possible to get the hooked rug effect by working on the sewing machine, and pieces as large as a rug may be made if a little care is used. This guide is a straight piece of metal used as an attachment on the machine, with an opening through the center; the yarn, or similar material is wound around the guide, the stitching run through the center and the process continued until the pattern is made. After the stitching is done the threads are cut to give a high pile; with a little experimentation many different types of needlework may be imitated with this simple and inexpensive attachment. It is possible to wind this guide with rags cut from cloth or from stockings, cut spiral or on the bias in strips.

It is a wise idea, no matter what the method chosen for this speedy and gay type of embroidery, to begin on the smaller pieces, then as the craftsmanship and skill increase, the larger and more difficult things will be done with assurance. For couch pillows, monk's cloth, crash, or heavy linens are excellent backgrounds. Patterns are applied in a few minutes if simple, geometric designs are used; squares or diagonal lines of bright, contrasting colors will make otherwise dull pillows interesting decorations. Flower motifs in childlike designs are easily worked in yarns, and yarns boast a lovely and wide range of colors. On a living room table, where a nondescript cover is worse than none, something unusual and helpful may be easily acquired without a great expenditure of time; the material should be carefully chosen for color and weave with body enough to make it stay flat. The material should be shrunk before the pattern is added. A design of flowers with a leaf pattern across the corners will have character if put on by the machine so that the flowers and leaves are raised from the background. Either skein silk, or fine yarn is suitable for the table mat. Gay, jovial footstool covers are small and easy to make as they can look as homemade and simple as one pleases without losing their charm.

Small Rugs, Too

Without undertaking a stupendous amount of work a variety of small rugs may be fashioned, and for these the sewing machine is the easiest method. Delightful bath mats may be made to suit any color scheme, and they add greatly to the appearance of the bathroom if the color is just right. Small rugs of rags or yarn pile, made deep by using rug wool, are made by drawing the pattern on the background cloth and stitching in straight rows since the color is changed by winding a different color on the guide where the pattern comes.

For more ambitious attempts try a wall hanging. The one illustrated is made on a piece of white felt with the embroidery done in silk. Felt has enough body so that it is not pulled out of shape by stitching on it, but coarse linens or monk's cloth are equally suitable.

Large rugs may be made on the machine, too, provided the rug is not too large to handle. In making the one illustrated in front of the couch the designs were made on small squares sewed together in seams which did not show when the pile was sheared and brushed up. The whole rug may be lined with a strong material of harmonizing color. Smaller rugs with raised flower and leaf design are made well and quickly after a little practice is gained. When hooked rugs are made on the machine they do not need to have the background material loosely woven as no hook has to be forced through it.

For the bedspread, a strong unbleached muslin was chosen and the leaves and flowers stitched on, winding the guide with cotton yarn of delicate green; if done in yarn of natural color like the muslin it is very effective, too, as the raised pattern has richness in itself.

With simple tools, common fabrics, the most primitive designs and an expenditure of time that is far from laborious many a spot that seems neglected may be brought to a new and pleasant completion.

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XX-14

TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

Today's New RECIPE

FRUIT RICE BAVARIAN
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine
½ cup cold water
¼ cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup fruit 1 cup cooked rice
1 cup cream or evaporated milk
½ teaspoonful vanilla

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve over hot water. Add to hot cooked rice, and add sugar, salt and vanilla. Beat well, and when it begins to thicken, beat in fruit (cooked pineapple, maraschino cherries, fresh or canned peaches, strawberries or cooked apples. Bananas or preserved figs with one tablespoonful lemon juice may also be combined with the rice mixture). Fold in whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold and garnish with fruit or a few nut meats. With fresh fruit, additional sugar may be required, and if fresh pineapple is used it should be first scalded.

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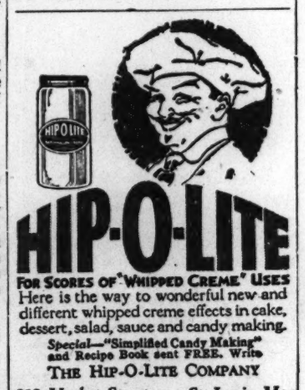

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THE HOME FORUM

Some Private Châteaux Near Paris

STEEPED in the beauty of old buildings and romantic, narrow streets, filled with the noise, the flashing color and movement of teeming markets and great squares, surfeited, for the moment, with the life and the history that is Paris, we went, on three quiet, sunny days, to some of the old châteaux—private residences—that lie in the countryside. Set back in hundred-acre parks, guarded behind grilled gateways, they still dominate little villages as in the ancient days when they were built. It was like stepping back into the heart of those times when the Louis's flourished at the court of France, when men wore powdered wigs and ladies floated down the marble corridors in heavy, brocaded silks.

Not far from Melun, the quaint small town whose history parallels that of Paris to an amazing degree, lies the immense and beautiful château of Vaux-le-Vicomte. Built by the famous Fouquet from designs by LeVau and Lenôtre, it is now owned by a Frenchman, M. Sommier. If you have just reread your *Vicomte de Bragelonne*, as I had when I saw it, its story leaps at you from the first terrace. "Versailles!" you cry, gazing at its spreading wings, its great gardens; and you remember, suddenly, that it was built *before* Versailles and that it was really the reason for Versailles being built at all.

Fouquet was Minister of Finance under Louis XIV, and apparently he felt that a Minister of Finance should have free access to the funds he was charged with. In the government offices was a young man named Colbert, who was shrewd enough to discover what was going on and to hint as much to his King. But his King was disinclined to listen. Fouquet built himself the marvelous and extravagant palace of Vaux-le-Vicomte, spending a good-sized fortune on it; and, when it was completed after many years, he invited his King and the court to a fairylike fête, thinking not only to honor the King but perhaps to placate him, should he be at all suspicious. Instead, however, of feeling honored, Louis XIV was enraged when he saw what a superb palace his Minister of Finance had built himself, while he, the King, was still housed in older and less pretentious châteaux. He began to believe that there was something in what Colbert had been telling him.

He ordered an investigation and the arrest of Fouquet. The Minister tried to escape; he fled dramatically across France by horse, by boat, by coach. But Vaux-le-Vicomte spelled the end—not the beginning—of his political career. He was captured by Captain d'Artagnan, after an exciting chase, and brought back to Paris—captured by that very d'Artagnan who was to become so famous under the magical pen of Dumas.

La Fontaine sang the praises of Vaux-le-Vicomte. The buildings, designed by LeVau, are surrounded by a complete scheme of radiating walks, formal gardens, lawns and streams, all laid out in geometrical design, and brought to perfection by every resource of the gardener and hydraulic engineer. No wonder that Louis XIV, gazing across that great green expanse, at those handsome and dignified buildings, determined to have a palace for himself that should be a fitting home for royalty, and gave orders to start the building of the Palace of Versailles!

* * *

The Valley of the Chevreuse lies southwest of Paris—peaceful, gently rolling, farm-dotted countryside. In its heart is the great château of Dampierre, rebuilt by Mansart for the Duc de Chevreuse, and now owned by the Duchesse de Luynes. It stands far back from the road, its delicately beautiful façade of pink brick faced with white stone, glimpsed beyond the elaborate grilled gateway, its wings flanked by great trees. It boasts a handsome *salle des fêtes*—what pictures those words alone conjure up! Paintings by Rubens and Poussin, Le Sueur, and Van Dyck enrich its walls; rare pieces of furniture, gilded and tapestried, dot its shining floors, enhance its high ceilinged rooms; and the major domo showed us with particular pride the reproduction of Athene of the Parthenon, made of ivory and silver, which dominates an upstairs salon.

* * *

Beyond Vincennes lies Pomponne. Madame Dumez herself donned hat and parasol and showed us the gardens. From the rear of the château, there was a long sloping vista of flower beds, spreading trees, hedges of box, and fountains, to the distant hill with enormous grottoes and cascades, and with other fountains on either side. All of them had been turned on for our delight; the water leaped in the air, caught the sunlight, and fell to the bowls again with rainbows snared in every drop. It was an unforgettable sight. So must the fountains of Versailles have looked. The grass was a lush green, the cascades, trickling down the wet rocks, the playing jets of water leaping from urns held by great stone figures—all were beautiful and cooling in the warm sunlight. Beyond, in geometrical patterns that studded the emerald lawns, were enormous beds of begonias and ageratum; heliotrope and rose trees made the air sweet. We had never seen such begonias, such ageratum—great, fat blossoms, so thickly grown that the bed was one solid mass of flowers.

* * *

Ferrières came as a fitting climax to this series of pictures. We were received by the English *régisseur*—quite the country gentleman, all in gray tweed, with cane and cocker spaniel complete. He took us first through the magnificent park of this great estate, owned by a member of the Rothschild family. The rolling acres were spotted with trees, singly and in groups, each tree a perfect specimen of its kind, each group so planned that it heightened the effect of the other groups, the whole making a panorama of unsurpassed beauty. There would be a delicately green willow against a copper beech; a stately elm—worth coming long miles to see—against a background of Norwegian firs. Everything a picture, planned for the color, the shape, the composition.

When we exclaimed time and again over the magical effects achieved, the *régisseur* smiled and called to him a grubby little man, brown, bent, wrinkle-lined, and introduced him as the head of the forty gardeners. "He can make a tree do anything he pleases—anything at all," he said. "He can make a tree grow which others have given up; he brings to maturity trees that have been carried great distances because of their rarity; he transplants trees that are full-grown and they never know the difference." And the little man bowed and smiled, not denying it, but proud of his uncanny ability.

"He thinks in trees," the *régisseur* went on. "He sees pictures as trees; color to him is represented by leaves and trunks; form by the varying shapes of trees . . . And see what he has done!"

Beyond the terrace lay the formal gardens. The terrace itself was ornamented by great festoons of lavender flowers, draped from stone post to stone post, and ending at the stairs in the mouths of two gigantic stone dogs at least six feet high, wearing the sort of foolish expression that real dogs might wear if compelled to carry in their mouths the ends of a festoon of flowers! Beyond the formal gardens were the kitchen gardens, as beautiful as their more aristocratic neighbors and fully as interesting. Here were currant and gooseberry bushes grown like trees, the impossible looking berries, gleaming richly through the foliage, on a level with our waists. "And that," said the *régisseur*, when we commented on it, "was done so that ladies, should they ever wish to pick the berries need never stoop over." We wondered if the berries, when picked, tasted better than those it had been our good fortune to gather, stooped over and red-faced, from their hiding-places down near the ground in the gardens at home.

* * *

There were greenhouses after greenhouses—three enormous ones given over to the culture of orchids alone. Delicate, opulent, rare and lovely orchids, blossoming in tropical heat. Greenhouses of roses. Greenhouses full of grapevines, greenhouses devoted to peach and pear trees grown on trellises. We stood amazed before these espaliered trees, each branch of which was apparently growing at just the angle the gardener had ordained, each leaf of which was washed-looking, each twig neatly lying against the white-painted wall, the entire wall studded at intervals with incredible fruit—peaches and pears all at the same stage of development, all with golden skins and splotches of red applied just where they would be most effective. It did not seem real; particularly to those of us accustomed to the rather haphazard orchards of New Jersey and New England did this seem the height of artificiality. But the scent of ripe fruit was real; the glow of green leaves; the sunlight dappling through the small-paned glass was warm on our backs.

This was studied perfection, as the great groups of trees on the rolling greensward were studied perfection—a sort of delightful unrealness that yet was amazingly beautiful. It would be a long time, we thought, walking slowly across the green expanse, our feet sinking into the thick grass—it would be a long time before we would forget those pictures that nature and the art of the gardener had contrived at Ferrières. The little spaniel leaped and played about us, looking up with an expression that seemed to say; "But see how real I am—as real as your dog at home." And, stopping to bestow a farewell pat on him, we said to ourselves: "And it's this lively cocker, refusing to be studied or effective, that adds just the right note to the whole." It was not till long afterward that it occurred to us that perhaps he was a part of the planned picture, too. A. DE L.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archæology to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Blossom: A Copy of An Ancient Persian Fresco

RECENTLY an artist explained how she responded to the copies of Persian frescoes which the Museum of Modern Art in New York has been showing.

"Exhibitions of paintings have character and as different effects as individuals," she said. "Sometimes, when I enter a show, I feel that the pictures have an intellectual dignity which must be studied to be enjoyed understandingly. Then certain exhibitions, because of rich color and brilliant technique, often thrill me when I first come in; but, after I have remained a while I find they are just pictures—not superpictures—and I carry away with me the memory of two or three which appeal to me as lovely. Two or three really beautiful canvases are reason enough for visiting any exhibition. If a show contains too many abstract or geometrically designed pictures, I'm frank to confess I'm puzzled and my inclination is not to remain long. The Persian frescoes are perhaps in this last category, because they approach abstraction, but they were a delight.

"I had been visiting galleries in New York all day; then, about four-thirty, I decided to have a glimpse of these Persian reproductions. They were on the fourth floor. I hesitated, wondering if the frescoes would repay the effort of climbing three long flights. However, I climbed. My response was immediately one of enchantment. I was refreshed. They seemed like illusive music in color. There were titles, but the titles meant little. They were just compositions of rhythm and color. One forgot that they were copies or, if one remembered, felt that Sarkis Katchadourian, the artist, had exercised great skill and reverence in so faithfully copying the originals.

"I frequently hang fabrics instead of pictures on my walls, because I find the former less disturbing, and I am not continually repainting them mentally. But these frescoes were things with which I longed to live—they were as impersonal and exquisite as a celestial blue morning glory.

"The predominating colors are blues, violets and cool greens, with touches of vermilion, salmon and rose. Naturally, the colors are softened by the years. In some places the frescoes have been damaged, but this does not seem to mar their beauty. Also they are equally lovely under artificial light, and this is unusual in pictures that contain so much blue and such close and varied tones of blue."

The fresco called "The Blossom" is one of the loveliest in the collection. The girl is painted in a red robe, with a clear yellow scarf floating from the headdress. She is silhouetted against a background of blues and greens, broken with a rhythmic movement which is suggestive but meaningless. However, it maintains the design in every part of the fresco.

The Persian fresco paintings which the American Institute for Persian Art and Archæology have brought to the United States are being shown in the larger cities. Here, as well as in Paris, they have been received with enthusiasm. Their exact date is not given, but they were executed not later than the fifteenth century.

As frescoes are painted on the wet plaster, immediately after it has been applied to the wall, these are not the originals, but reconstituted by Mr. Sarkis Katchadourian. They appeal to this artist so strongly that he has spent many years in faithfully reproducing them in gouache. Except for a slight freshness of color, the copies are perfect. Even the damage done through the centuries by water, smoke or dust has been carefully portrayed.

The catalogue states: "These paintings are an important continuation of a great tradition, at least a thousand years old, and have the authority that long experience imparts, but there is also in them the spirit of eternal youth, a morning freshness that especially commends them to modern taste."

Venetian Glassware

Sea-water
With the sound of bells frozen in it;
Echo of music transmuted into form;
A poem in crystal.

DOLORES CAIRNS.

A Poet of the Sea

The manner of Masefield's early poems was that of Mr. Kipling, and Mr. Kipling suggested the sea and the common sailor as the theme. But a cursory reading of Masefield's first book is enough to reveal the fundamental difference in the two writers' outlook. In so far as Masefield is a "realist," in the colloquial sense of dealing with the commonplace aspects of life, he has been, from the start, a realist only in his rejection of formally poetic matter and in his method. Later he was to use realism for spiritual ends; but, at first, he employed it for purposes of romance. He was realistic in scope and form, but romantic at heart. Personal experience of sea-faring life enabled him to supply reality of detail; but, apart from their detail, his early poems were such as any landlubber, gifted enough with fancy, might have written.

England, as befits the island-home of a scattered race, is rich in sea poetry. Yet, much as it has haunted their imagination, none of our great poets has had intimate acquaintance with the sea. It has entered, through race-consciousness, into their blood; it has enlarged their mental and spiritual horizons; its music has often given its own depth and fulness to their song. Yet the attitude towards the sea of our poets in the past has been that of the observant and reflective longshoreman. English poetry abounds in beautiful descriptions of the sea as it breaks upon the coas , and it has provided innumerable metaphors for meditation upon "the inconstant billows" of human life. . . .

It is in a wealth of suggested analogy that the sea mainly echoes through English song. Our poets have not known from actual contact the vast solitudes of ocean with its "shipwrecking storms." Though his work feverberates indirectly with sea music, Shakespeare, so far as we know, never took a voyage; even Swinburne only made the Channel passage in steamboats. Masefield holds an unique place in English poetry as its first deep-water sailor. Our modern poets, going on lecture-tours to the United States, cross the Atlantic often enough in luxurious liners. Masefield, alone, among them, knows the sea as it can only be known by those who have wrestled with it at first-hand, with no weapons but canvas. —GILBERT THOMAS, in "John Masefield." (New York: Macmillan.)

Harbingers of Spring

Long before I found the first daffodil, nodding her yellow head beneath an oak tree, I knew that spring was not far away. I had awakened one sunny Saturday morning to find our usually secluded street alive with roller skaters—and what a laughing, shouting lot they were! A wind which would have done credit to March was blowing, and two small boys raced up and down, endeavoring to loft a rebellious kite to the skies. I could not help admiring their taste in kites. This one was such a jolly red, and bore a bold, modernistic design in black; which, although rather amateurishly done, would be sure to look well from a distance. Even as I watched, the kite jerked itself upward, flapping yards of raggedy tail behind it. Shouts accompanied its flight:—"Let 'er out! Let 'er out! Give 'er more string!"

Another window afforded a view of the bird bath; and here, to my surprise, I saw a cardinal drinking thirstily, while his mate watched him gravely from her perch in the china tree. In a moment his sweet trill mingled with the shouts of the skaters in the street. Children and birds, I reflected, are the true harbingers of spring! C. C.

The Oldest of Crafts

Seeing our interest, one of the potters invited us inside the building and although his modeling for the day was finished, sat before his wheel and turned a pot for us. The potter's wheel consists of a heavy circular slab of stone, a little larger than the average grindstone, mounted in the dirt floor of the building with a metal shaft arising vertically from its center and supporting a wooden circular platform or turning wheel. Sitting on a stool above the heavy flywheel, the potter propped his left foot out of the way and with his right kicked the stone into rotary motion. Soon his bare foot was darting forward and back with the rapidity of a man running, and the wheel, with the modeling wheel above it, was spinning at a dizzy speed.

The potter then picked up a fistful of moist brown clay from a work bench beside him and slapped it down on the exact center of the revolving wheel. His two thumbs depressed the center of this inert lump of clay. It seemed to come to life, spreading out and springing instantly into cylindrical shape. As he took his hands momentarily away I looked inside the cylinder and saw that it was empty. I had thought to see a layer of clay on the wheel thick enough to form the bottom of the pot. Keeping his right foot kicking and the wheel spinning at high speed, the potter pressed his hands delicately against the outside wall of the cylinder. The clay flowed centripetally upon itself and the cylinder was covered over.

I then saw that the pot was being fashioned upside down and that the top of the cylinder was the bottom of the vessel. Slight pressure of the sensitive thumbs imparted a graceful curve to its revolving sides. Then, as the wheel lost momentum, a knife edge severed the clay half an inch above the board. The potter stopped the wheel, picked up the pot, turned it over and set it down, displaying with quiet pride a cooking utensil such as will be seen in any kitchen. It had taken him less than two minutes to fashion it. It required only clay handles, drying, and baking to become the finished, commercial article. On the floor of the pottery were dozens of identical pots, eight inches in diameter by six inches high, awaiting firing.—From "Hotspur's Cruise in the Ægean," by ALFRED F. LOOMIS. (New York: Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith.)

"Sacrifices of joy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHETHER considered in its literal or in its metaphorical meaning, sacrifice usually is taken to imply a surrender of self, or of the treasured things of self, such as to make joy appear to be a stranger to it. This would not be the case if the true meaning of sacrifice and the spiritual nature of joy were better understood, for real joy is effectual in eliminating from consciousness—sacrificing—mental conditions opposed to it. Joy knows no sorrow, sin, sickness, poverty, or distress. It knows no limiting earth-weight. In its freedom it soars and sings above the clouds of sense. It rises on the wings of the morning in its spiritual ascendency.

Joy is realized in true prayer, praise, and spiritual communion with the divine Mind; it is of the very essence of true worship. It was the contemplation of God's goodness, His mercy and forgiveness, which led the Psalmist to say, "Therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy; I will sing, yea, I will sing praises unto the Lord." Centuries later, seated at Jacob's well, Jesus the Christ said to the woman of Samaria, "The hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 16), "A great sacrifice of material things must precede this advanced spiritual understanding."

A study of the Old Testament shows that the prophets cried out against the perversion of sacrifice as it was developed by the Hebrew people. Isaiah represents God as saying: "To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? . . . I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs. . . . Who hath required this at your hand, to tread my courts? Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto me."

In Jesus' time Herod's beautiful temple, built for Jewish worship, was profaned by barter over the animals and commodities used in the sacrifices. Near the time of the Passover, when Jesus entered the temple, he "cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers," saying, "It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves." Afterwards, the blind and the lame came to him in the temple and were healed. Was not this a sacrifice of joy?

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 142), "As in Jesus' time, so to-day, tyranny and pride need to be whipped out of the temple, and humility and divine Science to be welcomed in." Until this transformation takes place in individual consciousness, one may not offer to God true sacrifices of joy, for joy is a pure sacrifice, in that it is a spiritual quality, devoid of any taint of self-seeking or materiality.

True sacrifice is self-immolation, an alienation of something that, humanly speaking, was our own—our time, our ease, our property, our self-indulgent pleasures, our pride, or our human will. The essence of the sacrifice is not in that which is surrendered, but in the attaining to purified human consciousness. Joy, spontaneous, uplifting, spiritual joy, is an expression of freedom; realization of it therefore signifies liberation from some form of doubt, fear, limitation, sin, sickness, or whatever error burdens the human heart. Each time one breaks the mesmerism of some earthly dream he is offering a sacrifice of joy.

There never was a time, perhaps, when the world needed more than it does today to offer "sacrifices of joy." It needs to drive out of its worship all traffic in worldliness, and open its doors to the healing effects of joy, gladness, confidence, and brotherly love. Such joy-crowned sacrifices soon would dissolve selfish interests, adjust debts and obligations, and dispel the gloom and depression which seem to hold the world in a thralldom of fear. It is the duty and privilege of each and every one to help bring about a constructive readjustment of prevalent moral, social, and economic conditions; and the truly effectual way to do so is to change thought from a material to a spiritual basis.

Joy should be planted in the heart, and cultivated in the understanding. It should grow with character and ripen into successful achievement. Joy is akin to gratitude. Each morning we may bring to God our "sacrifices of joy," and pray that the thought of the world may be healed of its sins and its sorrows and learn to rejoice in the affluence of God, good. Joy spreads good will and good cheer. Everywhere it sings its songs of hope and courage, of love and comfort. "Denial of the claims of matter," Mrs. Eddy tells us (*ibid.*, p. 242), "is a great step towards the joys of Spirit, towards human freedom and the final triumph over the body."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Des sacrifices, avec des cris de joie"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARIS littéralement ou métaphoriquement, le mot sacrifice est généralement considéré comme impliquant l'abandon du moi ou des choses que le moi estime être précieuses; et ceci semble exclure la joie. Tel ne serait point le cas si l'on comprenait mieux la vraie signification du sacrifice et la nature spirituelle de la joie; car la joie réelle a pour effet d'éliminer de la conscience—de sacrifier—les conditions mentales qui lui sont contraires. La joie ne connaît ni chagrin, ni péché, ni maladie, ni pauvreté, ni détresse. Elle n'est pas entravée par les fardeaux terrestres. Elle chante et plane librement au-dessus des nuages du sens matériel. Dans son ascendant spirituel, elle s'élève comme sur les ailes de l'aurore.

La joie trouve sa réalisation dans la vraie prière, dans la louange et la communion spirituelle avec l'Entendement divin; c'est une caractéristique essentielle du culte véritable. Contemplant la bonté de Dieu, Sa miséricorde et Son pardon, le Psalmiste en était conduit à s'écrier: "J'offrirai dans son tabernacle des sacrifices, avec des cris de joie; je chanterai et je psalmodierai à la gloire de l'Eternel." Bien des siècles plus tard, assis auprès du puits de Jacob, Jésus le Christ dit à la Samaritaine: "L'heure vient, et elle est déjà venue, où les vrais adorateurs adoreront le Père en esprit et en vérité." A la page 16 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Un grand sacrifice de choses matérielles doit précéder cette intelligence spirituelle avancée."

L'étude de l'Ancien Testament nous montre que les prophètes s'élevèrent contre la perversion des sacrifices qui se produisit au sein du peuple hébreu. Esaïe prête à Dieu ces paroles: "Que m'importe la multitude de vos sacrifices, dit l'Eternel? . . . Je ne prends point plaisir au sang des taureaux, des agneaux et des boucs. . . . Qui vous a demandé de fouler mes parvis? Cessez de m'apporter des offrandes vaines! J'ai en horreur l'encens."

A l'époque de Jésus, le temple magnifique qu'Hérode avait fait bâtir pour le culte judaïque était profané par le trafic auquel donnaient lieu les marchandises et les animaux destinés aux sacrifices. Lorsqu'aux approches de la Pâque, Jésus entra dans le temple, il "chassa tous ceux qui vendaient et qui achetaient; il renversa les tables des changeurs," en disant: "Il est écrit: 'Ma maison sera appelée une maison de prière'; mais vous, vous en faites une caverne de voleurs." Plus tard, les aveugles et les boiteux vinrent à lui dans le temple et furent guéris. N'était-ce pas là un sacrifice plein de joie?

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 142): "Aujourd'hui comme au temps de Jésus, la tyrannie et l'orgueil devraient être chassés du temple à coups de fouet, et l'humilité et la Science divine devraient y être accueillies." Tant que cette transformation n'aura pas eu lieu dans la conscience individuelle, l'homme ne pourra pas offrir à Dieu les vrais sacrifices de la joie; car la joie est une qualité spirituelle, un pur sacrifice qui n'est point entaché d'égoïsme ou de matérialité.

Le vrai sacrifice, c'est l'abnégation—l'abandon des choses qui, humainement parlant, nous appartenaient: notre temps, nos aises, nos possessions, nos plaisirs égoïstes, notre orgueil ou notre volonté humaine. L'esprit même du sacrifice est non pas ce que nous abandonnons, mais la pureté de conscience à laquelle nous parvenons. La joie spontanée et spirituelle qui nous élève est l'expression de la liberté; aussi ne l'obtenons-nous qu'en nous libérant des erreurs qui pèsent sur le cœur humain, que ce soit le doute, la crainte, la limitation, le péché ou la maladie. Nous offrons un sacrifice de joie chaque fois que nous rompons le mesmérisme de quelque rêve terrestre.

La nécessité d'offrir ces joyeux sacrifices n'a peut-être jamais été plus grande qu'elle ne l'est aujourd'hui. Il faut que les hommes apprennent à rendre un culte dont soit exclu tout vain trafic de mondanité, et qu'ils ouvrent la porte aux effets salutaires de la joie, du bonheur, de la confiance et de l'amour fraternel. Ces sacrifices couronnés de joie ne tarderaient pas à dissoudre l'égoïsme, à régler les problèmes d'obligations et de dettes, à dissiper la tristesse et la dépression qui semblent tenir le monde dans l'esclavage de la crainte. Chacun de nous peut et doit contribuer à l'assainissement des conditions morales, sociales et économiques qui dominent actuellement; or pour accomplir cela d'une manière véritablement efficace, il faut abandonner la base matérielle de pensée pour adopter une base spirituelle.

La joie doit prendre racine dans le cœur, et nous devons la cultiver dans l'intelligence. Elle doit croître en même temps que le caractère et produire des œuvres couronnées de succès. La joie est sœur de la reconnaissance. Nous pouvons présenter chaque matin à Dieu nos sacrifices de joie,—prier pour que la pensée du monde soit guérie de ses péchés et de ses peines et que l'humanité apprenne à se réjouir dans l'abondance de Dieu, du bien. La joie communique la bienveillance et la gaieté. Partout elle chante ses hymnes d'espoir et de courage, d'amour et de consolation. "Nier les prétentions de la matière," nous dit Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 242), c'est faire un grand pas vers les joies de l'Esprit, vers la liberté humaine, et le triomphe final sur le corps."

The Invitation

The brightest hour of unborn spring,
Through the winter wandering,
Found, it seems, the halcyon morn
To hoar February born.
Bending from Heaven, in azure mirth,
It kissed the forehead of the earth,
And smiled upon the silent sea,
And bade the frozen streams be free,
And waked to music all their fountains,
And breathed upon the frozen mountains,
And like a prophetess of May
Strewed flowers upon the barren way,
Making the wintry world appear
Like one on whom thou smilest, dear.

Away, away, from men and towns,
To the wild wood and the downs—
To the silent wilderness
Where the soul need not repress
Its music lest it should not find
An echo in another's mind,
While the touch of nature's art
Harmonizes heart to heart.
I leave this notice on my door
For each accustomed visitor:—
"I am gone into the fields
To take what this sweet hour yields." . . .

Radiant sister of the day,
Awake! arise! and come away!
To the wild woods and the plains,
And the pools where winter rains
Image all their roof of leaves,
Where the pine its garland weaves
Of sapless green and ivy dun
Round stems that never kiss the sun;
Where the lawns and pastures be,
And the sandhills of the sea;—
Where the melting hoar-frost wets
The daisy-star that never sets,
And wind-flowers, and violets,
Which yet join not scent to hue,
Crown the pale year weak and new;
When the night is left behind
In the deep east, dun and blind,
And the blue noon is over us,
And the multitudinous
Billows murmur at our feet,
Where the earth and ocean meet,
And all things seem only one
In the universal sun.

—SHELLEY, "Poems."

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STOCKS DIP SLIGHTLY IN DULL MARKET

Recessions of Fractions to Point for Some of Active Issues

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The stock market was narrowly irregular today in dull trading.

Rails attempted to rally the list for a time, but prices sagged fractions to more than a point in the late dealings. Gold mining shares firmed. Steel issues were heavy.

Losses of about a point appeared in U. S. Steel common and preferred, Air Reduction and Delaware & Hudson.

Shares off major fractions included American Telephone, Union Pacific, New York Central and Santa Fe. Homestake Mining was up more than 2. U. S. Smelting & Refining and Louisville & Nashville firmed about a point each.

Transactions approximated 750,000 shares.

Wall Street was busy speculating as to the probable recommendations of the National Transportation Committee, expected next week, and one news ticker item said the report was expected to score managements for not eliminating competitive waste more effectively, to urge giving up of unprofitable branch lines and scaling down of capital structures, where necessary, among other things. In most quarters, a "constructive" report was expected.

Steel's Unfilled Tonnage

United States Steel's decline in unfilled tonnage in January had been rather confidently forecast in some quarters, where the belief had been expressed that new business had not fully justified the step-up in production. Tonnage decreased 69,496 tons to 1,898,644 tons as of Jan. 31, which more than canceled the gains of the autunm months.

Important quarters in the oil industry felt that renewed stability should ensue, after the American Petroleum Institute's new agreement this week on a statement of fundamentals. Some further gasoline price recessions were reported, but a firmer tone in the Texas crude oil market was reported, and there were rumors that at least part of the slashes in crude prices in the Mid-continent would be restored soon.

The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve banks again disclosed the efforts of the central banking system to release sufficient funds to keep excess reserves of member banks consistently close to their present large total. Purchases of Government securities by the system aggregated $20,000,000. It was the first large increase to be reported this year, the banks having reduced their holdings between Jan. 4 and Jan. 25 by some $88,000,000.

The increase in government holdings was offset by a reduction of $13,000,000 in monetary gold stocks and a larger than seasonal increase, attributed partly to bank holidays in certain parts of the country, of $53,000,000 in circulation. As a result, member bank reserves dipped $19,000,000 despite renewed buying of governments.

Bonds Irregular

Demand for bonds was more selective today, and while many advanced, the general price movement was irregular.

Continuing their see-saw movement of the last week, U. S. Governments worked to lower levels, following renewal of pressure on some of the Treasury issues, notably the 4¾s and 4¾s. The Liberty group eased slightly.

Buying of rail loans was less enthusiastic and considerably lighter than yesterday. Profit-taking caused some fractional recessions, but the group as a whole maintained a firm tone, with further fractional gains in some second grade as well as top grade issues. Roads affected by the minor gains included Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Southern Railway.

Obligations of the International Telegraph & Telephone Company and its affiliate Postal Telegraph were moderately strong. American & Foreign Power 5s were rather soft, in the face of financing arrangements for the Shanghai Power Company in which it has an interest. Other utilities moved narrowly.

Oils were a firm feature of the industrial division, gains of a point or more being recorded in Sinclair Oil 6½s and Shell Union 's. Phillips Petroleum 5½s climbed a major fraction, but Texas Corporation 5s eased fractionally.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat				Net
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	47⅞	48⅛	47⅝	47½—	⅜
July	48⅝	48¾	48⅛	48¼—	⅜
September	49¾	49⅞	49¼	49¼—	½
	Corn				
May	26⅛	26¼	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
July	27⅝	27¾	27½	27½—	⅛
September	.29	.29	28¾	28¾—	⅛
	Oats				
May	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	...
	Lard				
May	3.95	3.95	3.92	3.92	—.03
	Winnipeg Wheat				
					Net
	High	Low	Last		Chg
May	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞—		⅛
July	48⅜	48¼	48¼—		¼
September	49¾	49⅜	49⅜—		⅛
	Kansas City Wheat				
					Net
	High	Low	Last		Chg
May	41⅞	41½	41¼—		½
July	42⅜	41¾	41¾—		½
September	43½	42⅞	42⅞—		⅝

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain system sales compare:

MELVILLE SHOE

	1933	1932	Dec. %
4 wks to Jan 21	$1,060,914	$1,394,736	23.9

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 10—The principal items in this week's statement of condition of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Feb 3	Jan. 27
Gold	81,893,000	82,167,000
Sight balances abroad	2,930,000	2,939,000
Neg bills bght abroad	1,232,000	1,232,000
Com'cial bills, France	2,514,000	3,111,000
Adv against securities	2,633,000	2,536,000
Neg bonds of s t.....	6,679,000	6,679,000
Circulation	84,561,000	83,313,000
Total cred eur accnts	20,670,000	22,743,000
Treasury	11,000	186,000
Sinking fund	2,090,000	2,082,000
Private	18,318,000	20,185,000
Total sight liabilities	105,231,000	106,056,000
Ratio	77.82%	77.47%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 10	Last Feb. 9
15¼	13¼	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
5¼	4½	..	Adams Express	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
10½	9¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	10	10	10	10½
64½	56	3	Air Reduction	400	58½	58¼	58¼	59¼
13⅝	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1100	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	12½
1⅝	1	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
3½	2½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2½	2½	2½	..
2½	2¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
8¼	6⅝	..	Alleghany Steel	30	6½	6¼	6½	..
89⅜	80½	6I	Allied Chem	4100	85½	83½	85⅜	84¾
121½	118½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	121	120⅜	120½	..
22	20	2	Amerada	1200	20½	20¼	20¼	20½
12	10	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
62⅜	54	4	Am Can	6100	59¼	57¾	58	59
8	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	8½	7½	8¼	7⅞
20	16½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
4	2½	..	Am Colortype	100	4	4	4	4
22⅝	19	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	20	19¾	19¾	20½
8¼	5⅝	..	Am & For Pow	1100	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
14	9⅝	..	Am & For Uow pf	400	14	13	13	14¼
12	7⅜	..	Am & For Pow B	100	10¼	9¾	9¾	10½
9¾	6⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	10¾
9⅝	6⅝	..	Am International	400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¼
8¼	5½	..	Am Locomotive	200	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
5½	3⅜	..	Am Metal	10	4	4	4	..
21	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	19	19	19	16¼
30	17	1½	Am News	130	23	23	23	27
9¼	8⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	1400	7⅞	6½	6¼	7
24½	18½	3	Am P&L 6% pf	100	18½	18½	18½	19
21½	14⅞	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	400	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15½
7⅞	6	..	Am Radiator	1400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
10⅜	7¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8¾
14⅜	11¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	13⅜	12¾	12½	13¾
35⅞	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	33½	32½	32½	33
27	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	24¾	24½	24¾	24
7⅜	5¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
56	40	..	Am Steel F pf	10	45	45	45	..
35¼	31⅞	2½I	Am Stores	100	34⅝	34	34	35
27½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	26⅞	26½	26½	27
109⅝	98¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	5100	103	102	102¼	102¾
9	6	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
18⅞	13	..	Am Type F pf	400	15⅝	14½	14½	16
19½	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	100	16½	15½	15½	16
16⅜	13⅛	I	Am WW&E ct	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
5⅝	4	..	Am Woolen	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
28⅝	23½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	25½	24¾	25½	24¾
3¼	2	..	Am Writ Pap pf	50	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	..
8¾	6⅞	..	Anaconda Copp	2100	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
10¼	9	.60	Anchor Cap	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1¾	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	1
11½	7½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9
1¾	1¼	..	Arnold Constable	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
40½	39	..	Atchison T&SF	4100	45¾	44⅜	44⅞	44½
23¾	17¼	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	25	23¾	25¼	23¾
17¼	15¼	1	Atl Refining	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
13¾	12¼	..	Atlas Tack	200	12¾	13¼	13¼	..
56½	40	4I	Auburn Auto	3100	42¾	42½	42½	43½
7¾	5¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
			—B—					
6¼	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
15⅜	11	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	13½	13½	13½	13¼
11⅜	8⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	12⅜	12	12	12⅜
14	10½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	15½	14½	15	15
4¼	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞
12	9⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
62½	48	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	50	50	50	..
50	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	47½	47½	47½	..
4⅜	3⅞	..	Belding Hem	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
65½	63½	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	..
11½	8⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	9½	9¼	9⅝	9⅜
11½	8⅝	..	Best & Co	400	10	10	10⅛	11
16⅝	13⅞	..	Bethlehem Steel	500	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅞
33⅞	28	..	Beth Steel pf	400	33⅞	32¾	32¾	33¼
5¾	5	..	Blaw Knox	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
14½	12½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	13¼	13½	13½	13½
26⅜	19⅝	21	Borden	1700	23¼	21⅝	21⅝	22
9¾	7¾	..	Borg Warner	200	8½	8	8	8½
5½	3¾	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4	4	4	4
9	5	1	Briggs & Strat	300	9	9	9	9
38	25½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2100	30¼	29½	29½	29¼
82	73	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	76⅛	76⅞	76⅝	76½
⅝	½	..	Bruns Terminal	400	½	½	..	..
3	2¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
2¼	1½	..	Budd Mfg	400	1⅞	1	1	1⅛
2¼	1⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
8¼	7⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	400	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
3¾	2¾	..	Bush Terminal	200	3	3	3	3
9¼	6	..	Bush Term deb	20	6½	6½	6½	6¼
1	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1	1	1	..
15	11¾	..	Byers	100	12¾	12½	12½	13⅝
46⅛	45	7	Byers pf	50	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
			—C—					
10¾	8⅝	..	Calif Packing	200	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
3	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
10⅜	8¾	1	Canada Dry	300	9¼	9	9	9
14⅝	10⅛	..	Canadian Pacific	2000	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
50	39⅜	..	Case Thresh	8500	43⅜	41¾	42⅛	43¾
60	50⅜	7	Case Thresh pf	10	51	51	51	53
9½	6½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	600	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
9	6¼	..	Celanese Corp	300	7¼	7	7	6⅞
3	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
19	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	18¼	18¼	18¾	18¾
8⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	700	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾
20⅝	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4500	20⅜	20	20⅜	20½
30½	26¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	12500	30⅜	30	30¼	30⅝
1¼	1⅛	..	Chi & E Ill	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	1	1	1	1¼
3	2¼	..	Chi & Gt West	800	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2¼
8⅜	6	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1000	6½	6⅜	6½	6¾
2⅜	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜
3½	2⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
6¼	3⅝	..	Chi & NWestern	600	5	4¾	5	5
3⅜	2⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	3	2¾	3	3
7½	5¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
5⅝	3⅝	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	5
8½	5½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	7	7	7	7⅜
8½	6⅞	1	Chi Yellow Cab	320	7½	7½	7½	..
17¼	11½	1	Chrysler	15000	13⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
12½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
52½	49	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	52½	51	51	51
⅜	⅜	..	City Stores	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
5	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
7⅛	5¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	5¾
19½	14	1	Colo & So 1pf	20	19½	19½	19½	19
17¾	13¼	1	Columbia Gas	5800	15¼	14¼	14½	15¼
7⅞	6⅜	6	Columbia G pf A	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
10⅜	9¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
35¾	27¼	2	Columbian Carb	200	32	31¾	31⅞	32¼
6	4⅜	..	Comm Credit	1700	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	4⅞
20½	19¼	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20
76½	72⅜	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	76½	76½	76½	75⅞
24½	23	3	Comm Cred A	300	23½	23	23½	23⅜
25	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	24½	24	24½	24¼
97¾	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	95½	95½	95½	96
1¼	10	.60	Comm Solvnets	3900	11	10⅞	11	11⅛
⅞	⅞	..	Comwlth & So	2100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	36½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	38	38	38	38¼
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	800	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞
11¾	6	..	Consol Film I pf	300	11¼	10¾	10¾	11
63¼	51	4	Consol Gas	15000	64¼	62⅞	63⅛	..
99	94⅞	5	Consol Gas pf	100	95½	95½	95½	96
5½	4	½	Consol Laundries	500	4¼	4	4¼	4
5⅞	5⅛	..	Consol Oil	6000	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5⅝
100¼	98	8	Consol Oil pf	700	99¾	99⅝	99¾	..
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
42½	38½	2	Cont Can	20	41¼	40¾	41⅛	41⅛
17¼	14⅞	1.20	Cont Insurance	1000	16¼	15½	15½	15¾
2¾	1¾	..	Cont Motors	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6¼	5¼	..	Cont Oil	2500	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
56⅜	52¼	3	Corn Products	1000	55⅛	55	55	55
145¾	136½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	137	137	137	137
28⅞	24⅞	2I	Cream of Wheat	300	27½	27½	27½	27½
3⅞	2⅝	..	Crosley Radio	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
19	14¾	..	Crown Cork & S	500	16½	16	16	16⅜
16	12½	..	Crucible Steel	200	12½	12½	12½	..
24	17½	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	19	19	19	..
4½	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	4	4	4	4
15	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	13	13	13	12¾
11⅞	9	..	Curtis Publishg	300	9⅛	9	9	9¾
48⅜	39	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	39	38¾	39	..
2½	1⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
3⅞	2⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	3	3	3	3⅛
4⅞	2½	..	Davison Chem	4500	3¾	2½	2½	3⅞
6	3⅛	.60	Davega St	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
58¼	45	6	Del & Hudson	10000	54	52½	52¾	53½
27⅜	20½	..	Del Lack & W	13000	26½	25½	25¾	25¾
71½	67	6	Detroit Edison	300	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	..
90	79¼	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	90	87	87	87	..
15¾	12⅛	1I	Dome Mines	3000	15	14	14½	14½
13¾	10½	.75	Douglas A	300	12	12	12	12½
41½	34½	2	du Pont de Nem	12500	38⅛	37	37⅜	38
106	99⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	103	102	102½	103
			—E—					
61⅜	54	3	Eastman Kodak	1000	58¼	57½	57⅝	58¼
123	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	123	120	120	..
6	5½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
20⅞	16⅞	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	18½	18	18	18½
88	86½	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	87	87	87	..
1¼	1	..	Elec Boat	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
1¾	1⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7⅞	5¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
20½	14⅞	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	15⅝	14¾	15	15
18¾	12	2	El Pwr&L 6% pf	800	13	12	12	13¼
35	26	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
9½	5⅞	..	Engineers Pub S	500	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	..
6½	5	..	Erie RR	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7¾	5⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
			—F—					
14	10¾	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	12	12	12	12
18¾	15⅞	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	16¾	16½	16½	17⅜
14⅜	11½	1	Firestone T & R	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
56	50	2½	First Nat Stores	1400	50½	50	50	50⅝
20½	18¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	19	18¾	18¾	18⅞
2½	1½	..	Fox Film A	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	50	23⅞	22	22	22
26⅜	22¼	2	Freeport Texas	1000	24¾	24½	24¼	24⅞
12¼	9	..	Fuller pr pf	20	12¼	12¼	12½	..
			—G—					
4	2¾	..	Gen Am Inv	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
19⅜	16⅝	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1900	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅜
7⅞	6⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	200	7	7	7	6¾
3¼	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
15¼	13	2	Gen Baking	3100	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14⅞
16⅞	12⅞	.40	Gen Electric	5500	14⅜	13⅞	14	14½
12	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
27¾	22⅞	2	Gen Foods	1700	24⅜	24¼	24½	24¼
1½	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	1600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14¾	13	8c	Gen G&E 8% A	70	13	13	13	..
25¾	25¾	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
41½	38¼	3	Gen Mills	500	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
14⅞	12	1	Gen Motors	26700	14½	13¾	13¾	14
3½	2¾	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3½	2¾	3½	..
3¾	2¾	..	Gen Pub Service	600	3¼	3	3	3
20⅞	16¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	1300	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19¾
⅞	½	..	Gen Realty	3300	⅝	½	½	..
6½	3½	—	Gen Refract xrts	100	3½	3½	3½	..
30¼	15⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
75	(70½	5	Gillette S R pf	100	70½	70½	70½	71⅜
6	3⅝	..	Glidden	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
16⅞	14	1.20	Gold Dust	400	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	15
6⅛	4	..	Goodrich	600	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅝
18⅝	10⅜	..	Goodyear	2900	13	12⅜	12⅜	12¼
45	25	7	Goodyear 1 pf	200	32	32	32	32
13¾	12	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	12	12	12	12¼
2½	1¾	..	Graham Paige	500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
6¼	4¾	..	Grand Union	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5
13	12½	1	Granite City Stl	100	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	..
21¾	16⅜	1	Grant (WT)	100	17	17	17	17½
11⅜	7⅜	..	Great Nor pf	2900	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10¼
7	5⅜	..	Great Nor Ore	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9¼	7⅜	.40	Great West Sug	200	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
80½	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	30	80½	80	80	80
1¼	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1400	1	1	1	1⅛
12½	9	..	Gulf States Steel	400	10½	10	10	10¼
			—H—					
2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	1½	1¾	1⅜	1⅜
28⅛	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	70	27	26¾	26¾	28¾
14¼	10½	..	Hahn D S pf	100	11	11	11	10½
4¼	4	..	Hall Printing	100	4	4	4	..
18	16	1½	Hercules Powder	200	18	17½	18	..
57¾	49¾	5	Hershey Choc	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	50¼
80	75¼	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	75½	75½	75¼	76
7	3½	..	Holland Furnace	314	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
160¼	145	9	Homestake Min	100	160¼	157	160	157½
2½	1⅞	..	Houdaille Her B	200	2	2	2	2
13¾	12¼	..	Houston Oil	300	13¼	13	13	13¼
7⅞	5½	.40	Howe Sound	100	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7½
15¼	14⅜	2½	Hulson & Man	200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	..
5½	4⅛	..	Hudson Motor	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
3⅜	2¼	..	Hupp Motors	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—I—					
15⅜	11½	..	Ill Central	1200	14⅞	14½	14⅜	14⅝
⅝	⅝	..	Indian Motor	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
38¾	28½	..	Indus Rayon	2100	37⅝	35½	35¾	37¼
31½	23	1	Ingersoll-Rand	200	34	34	34	35⅝
3⅜	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	800	2¾	2½	2¾	..
7⅛	4¼	..	Interboro Rap T	4500	6⅛	5¼	6	5¼
1½	¾	..	Intercon Rub	400	1	1	1	..
3⅜	2⅝	..	Interlake Iron	300	3	3⅛	3⅛	3
97½	87⅞	6	Int Business M	600	90¼	89⅝	90¼	90¾
4⅛	2½	.20	Int Carriera	400	4	3⅝	3⅝	4⅛
9	4	..	Int Cement	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
25½	19⅛	1.30	Int Harvester	6600	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	20⅝
6½	4⅛	..	Int Hydroelec	200	4⅝

TELEPHONE CO. EARNS $7.82 A SHARE IN 1932

American's Annual Report Shows Anticipated Income Drop

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company's annual statement, just issued, shows net income for 1932 of $14,906,909, equivalent to $7.82 a share on the average amount of capital stock outstanding during the year. For 1931 the company reported net income of $166,666,533 or $9.05 a share.

Dividends paid during the year exceeded net income by $22,047,694 and this amount was charged to surplus.

Dividends received from the associated Bell companies totaled $137,379,816, of which about $22,400,000 was not earned, but taken from subsidiary company surpluses. In 1931 the Bell companies paid total dividends of $150,135,883 to the parent company, of which approximately $3,400,000 was not earned.

Net Income

Considering the earnings of the Bell system, as a whole, including the Western Electric Company, which last year paid no dividends, the net income applicable to American Telephone & Telegraph shares was equal to $5.96 a share.

Thus net income of the system, after interest charges, was short of dividends paid by $45,695,000. Including Western Electric's $12,600,000 deficit in 1932, the net income of the system was $58,300,000 less than dividends paid.

The net earnings of the Bell System before interest reductions were $194,471,039 or at the rate of 3.9 per cent on the cost of plant and other assets, compared with $258,098,980 or at the rate of 5.1 per cent on the cost of plant and other assets in 1931.

While no separate statement was issued for the fourth quarter, American Telephone & Telegraph Company itself evidently had net income in the December quarter, equivalent to about $1.90 a share compared with a like amount in the September quarter, $1.95 a share in the June quarter and $2.07 a share in the March quarter.

Despite the drop in earnings and the draft on reserves to pay the full $9 dividend last year, the system maintained a strong cash position.

Cash assets, including funds temporarily invested in government obligations, were $204,000,000 on Dec. 31 compared with $289,529,640 at the end of 1931. Cash increased to $59,771,569 from $50,239,747, but holdings of government obligations decreased to $144,478,899 from $239,289,893.

Total assets of the system were $4,901,575,912 compared with $5,024,335,551 on Dec. 31, 1931.

Total operating revenues of the system decreased $119,400,000, or 11 per cent, and a like decrease was reported in operating expenses other than depreciation.

Loss of Telephones

During the year the number of Bell telephones in service decreased 10 per cent, President Walter S. Gifford, said in his usual statement to stockholders. The 13,793,000 telephones at the end of the year were 12 per cent below the record number in service in 1930.

There were no net additions to plant as a whole in 1932, the plant investment showing a decrease of $6,300,000 as compared with an average increase for the previous five years of $282,000,000 a year.

Concerning the company's dividend policy, Mr. Gifford said: "For many years an important consideration back of the financial policy of the company has been the fact that regular dividends, representing, as they do, a return on actual cash invested, are vital to the stockholders, more than half of whom are women. No stockholder owns as much as 1 per cent of the stock outstanding, the average holding per stockholder being 27 shares."

At the end of the year the company had 700,851 stockholders, a net increase of 55,948 since the end of 1931.

DIVIDENDS

J. I. Case Company declared a dividend of $1 on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

Viking Pump Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

New York Shipbuilding Corporation has declared a dividend of 10 cents each on the participating and founders shares and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

National Bond & Share Company declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

International Milling Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent first preferred and $1.50 on the 6 per cent first preferred A stock, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 18.

Bucyrus Erie Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Underground Electric Railways Company, Ltd., of London, declared a final dividend of 2½ per cent on the common for 1932, making 4½ per cent for the year, compared with 7 per cent in 1931.

Beech-Nut Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable April 1 to shares of record March 13.

United Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 10 cents on the common and 75 cents on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 24.

Western Auto Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents each on the class A and B common stock, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 18.

Atlantic Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21.

Helena Rubinstein declared a dividend of 25 cents on the $3 preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 10—The weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Feb. 9 1933	Feb. 2 1933
Circulation	£357,380	£387,309
Public deposits	13,501	42,345
Private deposits	133,465	102,939
Bankers' accounts	100,699	67,761
Other accounts	32,766	35,178
Government securities	90,308	89,378
Other securities	29,270	29,133
Disc and adv	12,146	11,943
Securities	17,124	17,190
Reserves	45,354	44,811
Prop res to liab	30.9%	30.8%
Bullion	127,934	127,121
Bank rate	2%	2%

CITY OF BOSTON SELLS LOAN

City of Boston awarded to First National Bank of Boston and the National Shawmut Bank, jointly at 3 per cent, $2,000,000 loan dated Feb. 13 and due Oct. 3, on a 365-day year, interest to follow, basis. There were no other bidders.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Olb & Susquehanna 3½s '46	84⅝	84⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	36⅛	35¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	28½	28
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14½	13⅜
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	98¼	98
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	74	74
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	76	76
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	36¼	35½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	80½	80⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86½	86⅜
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105	105
Amer T&T 5s '65	105	104⅞
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	65	65
Armour & Co 4½s 39	86⅛	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	73¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	87	87
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94⅛	94⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93½	93⅛
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	85	85
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	75	75
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '53	76¼	76¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	53½	51⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	84⅛	83⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	56	56
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	73	73
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 cts	67	66¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33	32½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	42½	42
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	69⅞	69¾
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D 2000	42¼	42¼
Malt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	48	47⅞
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	94½	94½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108	107⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	88¾	88¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	72	72
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94	93½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	83⅞	83½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	107	106⅞
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	45½	45½
By Products Coke 5½s '48	46	46
Can Nat Ry 4½s§ '51	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83¼	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83¼	83¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	83	82¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	87¼	86¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87½	87½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '60	87½	87½
Can North deb 6½s '46	99¼	99⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	100¾	100¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	59	57½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	65¾	65⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44	82¼	82¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	78	78
Cen District Tel 5s	106¾	106¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	5	5
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	70¼	70¼
Cen New England 4s '61	63	63
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83¾	83½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	61	61
Certainteed 5½s§ '48	37½	37
Ches Corp 5s '47	75¾	74½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	93¼	93
Ches & O egn 4½s '92	102	102
Ches & O 4½s B	92½	93¼
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	88½	88½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98	97½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92	92
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93¾	93
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11	11
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34½	34¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	44⅛	44⅛
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	48	48
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5½	5
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19¾	19
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	35	35
Chicago & Nw 4½ s2037 C	18¾	18½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	13¼	12⅝
Chicago & Nw deb 5s "3"3	67⅞	67⅝
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	44⅝	44⅝
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	19¾	19¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	50½	50⅛
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	65	64¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	24⅞	24½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	24½	24
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	13⅞	13¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	47	47
Chicagfo THau & SE in 5s '60	25½	25½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	101	101
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	105⅝	105⅝
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113⅞	113⅝
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	74¼	74¼
Childs Co 5s '43	39	39
Chile Copper 5s '47	42	42
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99⅜	99⅜
Cin Un T 5s wi '57	103¼	103
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	48	47½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	70½	70
Colonial Oil 5s '38	38¾	38¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	83½	83½
Colo & So 4½s "B" ft	57½	57½
Columbia G&E Co 5s deb '61	85	85
Columbia G&E 6s '52 May	85¼	85
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	104¾	104¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	99½	99½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	104¼	104
Con Gas 4½s '51	100⅜	100⅜
Con Gas 5s '57	103⅜	103⅜
Crown CorK & Seal 6s '47	87½	87½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2½	2½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20	20
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	21½	21½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81¾	81¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	34¼	34
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	36	36
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	14	13½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	18	17½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	86	86
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101¼	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84½	84½
Dold Packing 6s '42	67	67
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104¾
Elk Horn Coal 7s '31 war	102¾	102¾
Erie R RIst con 4s '96	76½	76½
Erie RR cv 4s D '53	40	40
Erie RR ref 5s '67	30½	29½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	48	48
Erie RR gen 5s '75	29½	29½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	73	73
Fed Lt & Trac 6s B '42	58	58
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4¼	4¼
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	100½	100½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	85
Gen Theater Eq 6s '46 ct	1½	1½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1½
Geo Mid 3s '46	29	29
Goodrich 6s '45	42½	42½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75½	75
Goodyear Tire 5s' 57	78	78
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	80	80
Grand Rap Ind 4½s	94	94
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98½	98½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100⅝	100½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	43½	43¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	47	47
Great Northern 7s '36 A	57¼	57
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	30	30
Houston Oil 5½s '0	46½	46½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	53¾	53
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87	86½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106½
Ill Central 4s '53	47	46⅞
Ill Central 4¾s '66	40½	40
Ill Central 5s' 52	54	54
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	80¼	49⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80¼	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	36	36
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	58¼	57½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	67½	67
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	67¼	67
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	59	58½
Int & G Nor 1st C '56	47½	47½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s' 52	22½	22½
Int Paper 6s '55	13¼	13¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28¾	28
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	33¾	33¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	32½	31
Inv Equity Corp 5s B ww	85	85
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	84	84
Kan City Ft&&Mem 4s '36	50½	50½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60½	60½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	54	53½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	94	93¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	81	81
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	36¾	36¾
Lew's Inc 5s '41	66	66
Long Island gen 4s '38	98¾	98¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	29½	29½
L&N uni 4s '40	91	91
L&N rfg C 2003	70	70
L&N S&N Ala con 5s '36	58	58
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36	35⅞
Marion Steam 5 6s '47	35	35
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	30½	30½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	86	86
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	78	78
Min & StL 1st rrfg 4s '49	1⅛	1⅛
Min StP&SSM 4s '38	3	3
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	53	53
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84½	84½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	40¾	40¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	73½	73½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11	10½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '85	26	25¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	24¾	24½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	24¾	24¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '81	25	24⅞
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9⅞	9⅜
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83½	83
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	78½	78
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	83¾	82¼
Nat Rys Cu of Mex 4s '51	1¾	1¼
Nat Steel 5s '56	79½	79¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110⅜	110⅜
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	92¼	92
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	58½	58½
N O T & M 5s B '54	23½	23½
N O T & M 5½s '54	24¼	24¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80	80
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	70	70
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	71¼	71
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	46	46⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	46½	45½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50½	50
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	63½	63
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	68½	68½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18	17⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	20¼	20
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	13	12½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	95	94½
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	100	100
NY Edison 5s C '51	107¼	106⅞
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	103½	102½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111¾	111¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	58	58
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	44¼	43
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63¾	62¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	79	78¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	50¾	50½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	60	58⅝
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¾	1⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105½	105
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	54½	54½
Niag Share 5½s '50	70	70
Norf & W con 4s '96	99½	99
North Am Co 5s '61	83½	83½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101½	101½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58	58¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	86¾	86¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	75	74½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	103	101¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	105	105
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	96½	96½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81¼	80⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106½	106½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107½	107¼
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	10½	10⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	10	9½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	44	44
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93½	93
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99	99
Penn Railroad 4s '43	98½	98½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	73¼	72½
Penn Railroad 4½s	87⅝	87⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	94½	94½
Penn Railroad 5s '84	89⅝	89
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	97⅝	96⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103½	103½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s	89⅝	89⅝
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	76	76
Pere Marquette 5s '56	41½	41½
Pere Marquette 5½s '80	38	38
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	72	71¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87	87
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99¼	99
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104½
Phila & Read C&I 6s '49	39⅞	39⅝
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	84¼	84¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	85½	85½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	101½0	100¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	24½	23½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	90¼	90
Read rfg 4½s A '97	89¼	89¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	58	57½
Rochester Gas 4½s	99¾	99¾
Rochester Gas 5s	103	103
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	23	22½
St Louis IM&S gen 5s '31	50½	49⅞
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14¼	14
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8½	8½
St Louis & SF 4½s It sta	8	8
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	14⅞	13⅝
St Louis & SF A 1t	13½	12
St Louis & Peoria 5s	41¾	41¾
StP M&M con 4s '33	95½	95½
StP M&M 4½s '33	95⅝	88⅝
StP M&M con 4s reg	95	95
StP & Duluth 4s	79¼	79¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	63	63
Seabd AL 6s '45	3½	3½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	20	20
Shell Pipe 5s '52	78	78
Shell Union 5s '47	76	75⅞
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77	76¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97½	96
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	98⅞
Smith A O 6½s '33	100	100
Southern Bell Tel&Tel 5s '41	106	105¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78½	78½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	51½	51½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50	50
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50⅞	50
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	70¾	70½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	23½	23
Southern Ry con 5s '94	64	62¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	26¼	26
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	28	27½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	30¼	30¼
Spokane I R 5s '55	20	20
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅞	99¾
Studebaker 6s '42	36½	36
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90	90
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	101½	101⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	89⅝	89⅛
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	54	54
Tex & Pac 5s B '79	55½	55⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44½	44
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	23½	23½
Union El L & P 5s '57	104¼	104
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100⅝	100⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	84	84
Union Pacific 5s	105⅛	105⅛
US Rubber Co 5s '47	41	41
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70	70
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	25½	25
Vanadium 5s '41	41¾	41¾
Virginia El & P 5½s	104½	104
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95½	95¼
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	48	46
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61	60¼
Walworth 6s '45	15½	14½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	16½	15⅞
Warren Bros 6s '41	39½	39⅛
Washington W P 5s '39	106	106
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106½	106½
West Shore 4s 2361	77	76¾
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	74	71½
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100½
Western Maryland 4s '52	63½	63
Western Maryland 5½s '77	67¼	66
Western Pacific 5s A '46	28½	28½
Western Union 5s '81	49	48½
Western Union col 5s '38	6¼	66½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	56	55
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90½	90½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	58	58

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb10	Feb 9
3½s '47	103.16	103.12	103.12	103.13
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.23	102.23	102.25
4th 4¼s '38	103.16	103.13	103.	103.18
4th 4¼s reg	103.9	103.8	103.	103.13
US 3s '55	98.15	98.3	98.4	98.13
US 3½s '49	99.31	99.31	99.31	99.29
US 3s '43 June	102.18	102.16	102.18	102.18
US 3½s '47	102.13	102.11	102.11	102.13
US 3½s '56	104.20	104.16	104.16	104.22
US 4s '54	106.22	106.14	106.14	106.18
US 4¼s '52	110.12	110.9	110.9	110.19

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	14½	14		
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	9	9		
Antioquia 7s A '45	10	9¾		
Argentine Gov 5s '45	54	54		
Argentine Gov 5½s§ '62	44	44		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	47	47		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	46¾	46½		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	47	47		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	47½	47		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	47	47		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	47	47		
Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B	47¼	47		
Australia 4½s§ '56	73	72½		
Australia 5s '55	77	76		
Australia 5s '57	76¾	76¾		
Austria Hydro 6½s§	53	53		
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	60½	60½		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97	97		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	101		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¾	104¾		
Berlin (City 6½s '50	46¾	46¾		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	61	61		
Berlin Elec 6½s' 59	60	59¾		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	52½	52½		
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	23	23		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	23¾	23¾		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	25	24½		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28½	28½		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	20¾	20		
Canada 4s	82	81¼		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98	97⅝		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	97⅝	97⅝		
Canada SS Ltd 6s '42	15	15		
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9	9		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan. '61	8½	8½		
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8¾	8¾		
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8½	8½		
Colombia Agr Mtg 6s '48	31	31		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	35½	35⅛		
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	60½	60½		
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	65⅝	65⅝		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	73¼	72⅞		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39½	39⅜		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14	13⅝		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	67⅜	67⅜		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 cta	84	84		
Dutch El 6s '47	97¾	97¾		
Dutch El sf 6s '62	97½	97½		
Estonia Bank 7s '67	51¼	51¼		
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	67¾	67¾		
Finnish B 6½s '54	61	61		
Frankfort 6½s '53	39	39		
German (Rep) 5½s '41	124	124		
German 7s '49	79½	79⅛		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	67	67		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58½	57½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58½	57½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	57½	57½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	65¾	65½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 rcts	61	61		
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	57½	57½		
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	43¾	43⅞		
Germ Gov 1st 5½s '65	57⅝	56⅞		
Graz 8s '54	59	59		
Hamburg 6s '46	45½	49½		
Hansa 6s '39 ww	47	47		
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96	96		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93	93		
Italy (King) 7s '51	99½	98⅝		
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	47¾	47¾		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	58¼	58¼		
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	19	19		
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅜		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88⅜	88		
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	20	20		
New South Wales 5s '57	75½	75¼		
New South Wales 5s '58	75½	74⅝		
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	105		
North German Lloyd 6s '47	52¼	52		
Norway (King) 5s '63	78	78		
Norway (King) 5½s '65N	81½	81½		
Norway (King) 6s '43	89	89		
Norway (King) 6s '44	89¼	89		
Norway (King) 6s '52	86¼	86		
Norwegian El 5½s '57	70¾	70½		
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	42⅜	42⅜		
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6¼	6¼		
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57½	57		
Prussia 6½s '51	54⅜	54⅜		
Queensland (State) 7s '41	92½	92½		
Rhine Main 7s '50	63½	63½		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	60	60		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	58	57½		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	58	57½		
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	38	38		
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	10⅜	10⅜		
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100¾	100½		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	60	60		
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	54¾	54¾		
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	98	98½		
Swiss Government 6½s '46	104½	104		
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	40¾	40½		
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	50½	50⅛		
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	40	40		
U K Ot Br & I 5½s '37	106¼	106		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	48½	47½		
Uni Stl W 6½

Some Excellent New Albums

* * *

Pleasing Variety Marks New Records Which Show Continued Technical Improvement

MONTHLY DISK MAKERS REVIEW

QUICK work on the part of Victor in repressing a foreign label has resulted in an album from London by which record lovers will be able to hear Elgar's Concerto in B Minor for violin and orchestra phonographically apparently well before it is done here by soloist and orchestra. The concerto was originally presented in London with Fritz Kreisler as soloist and Sir Edward Elgar conducting the orchestra. In this album it is done by Yehudi Menuhin with Sir Edward conducting the London Symphony Orchestra. The work is virtuoso, since the violin is Sir Edward's favorite instrument, and is done with assurance by Menuhin. The recording is excellent and there is never a tendency for the orchestra to overshadow the soloist even in the crescendo passages.

The month also brought a rare Tchaikovsky album and as pleasant music to listen to as one could wish. This is the Symphony No. 3 in D Major by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Albert Coates, who has accomplished the difficult feat of keeping peace with the Soviet authorities and maintaining his outside relations. In this work is shown all the trade marks of the Tchaikovsky soon to achieve greater fame in his Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Symphonies, for the listener may be easily able to find many passages reminiscent of the later symphonies. The work is in five movements, of which we predict the middle three will be the most interesting from a popular standpoint.

Instrumental

Elgar: Concerto in B Minor, by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, and the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Edward Elgar. Six 12-in. Victor records in album with explanatory folder. The slow middle movement of this concerto has the emotional quality in which popular taste may find response.

Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 3 in D Major, played by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Albert Coates. Four 12-in. Victor records in album with explanatory folder.

Moussorgsky: The Fair at Sorotchinsk-Gopak, and, Cortège des Nobles (Funeral March) ("Mlada"-Rimsky-Korsakoff), by London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Albert Coates. Victor 12-in. record. Two lively characteristic pieces by Russian composers of the "nationalistic school."

Pièce En Forme de Habanera (Maurice Ravel), and The Swan (Le Cygne) (Saint-Saens), by Mischa Elman, violinist, accompaniment by Carroll Hollister. Victor 10-in. record. A modern fragment is the first piece capably done in the famous "hushed" tone of Elman.

Vocal

I Give My Heart and The Dubarry, both from the operetta, "Dubarry" (Rowland Leigh-Carl Millöcker), Grace Moore, soprano, with orchestra. Victor 10-in. record. These are the two selections from the operetta in which Miss Moore was the star.

And Love Was Born and The Song Is You, both from the operetta, "Music in the Air" (Oscar Hammerstein 2d-Jerome Kern), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, with orchestra. Victor 10-in. record. Mr. Tibbett sings with excellent restraint and feeling these latest songs from Jerome Kern's new operetta now current in New York.

Popular

"Casanova" — Selections (J. Strauss-arr. Benatzky), by the New Mayfair Orchestra. Victor 12-in., recorded in Europe. Excellent dinner music played as you might hear it at this hotel.

A Brown Bird Singing—Waltz (Haydn Wood) and **Bird Songs at Eventide—Waltz** (Eric Coates), by Ray Noble and his New Mayfair Orchestra, with vocal refrains (Recorded in Europe). Victor 10-in. record. Tremendously popular ballads of two English composers well-captured for dancers.

Piano

Bolero (Ravel), and, **Satirical Dance, from "Three Conservatory Sketches" (M. Gould)**, by Morton Gould, pianist. Victor 10-in. Black Seal record. This short transcription of Ravel's work shows an interesting attempt to achieve the orchestral volume needed for effectiveness. The second piece by the composer-pianist is well named. One of those bits in which Harald Kreutzberg, the dancer, might find interesting material.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, "Little Italy"; skit.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Our Daily Food."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time! NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Dutch Band.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; "Charlie Chan" in "The Chinese Parrot."
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Mary Steele; male trio.
10:00 American Legion Program.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Drama League; sketches.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloist; talk.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 "Melody Lane"; orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, "E-7"; sketch.
9:30 Fox Fur Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Chevrolet program, with Al Jolson.
10:30 NBC, Gruen and Hall, pianists.
10:45 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippr"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcement; news.
6:15 Good News Quarter Hour.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time."
9:00 CBS, Leonard Hayton's Orchestra.
9:15 Donald Novis, tenor.
9:30 CBS, "The Inside Story—John McCormack," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 Tonart Singers.
10:15 Organ recital; talk.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m. Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaughn de Leath; orchestra.
6:15 Columnist of the Air.
6:20 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Chemical Society banquet program, from Brunswick Hotel; speakers.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Master of Mystery sketch.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:15 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
9:30 Negro spiritual recital.
9:45 Announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, The Street Singer.
10:15 CBS, Dedication of WCAU Building, Philadelphia; President Hoover, speaker.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:30 p. m.—Recorded program; soloist.
1:30 p. m.—Vocal duo.
1:45 p. m.—Talk: "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, farm programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera presents Bellini's "La Somnambula," with Lily Pons.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, League for Industrial Democracy.
3:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS dance music.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30 p. m.—Studio classical music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS dance music.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 12

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

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In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
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A unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

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Established 1869
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Brattle Square Florists
Members F. T. D.
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Freshest of Vegetables
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For Valentine's Day, Feb. 14th
Beautiful Red Heart shaped gift boxes
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Many other Valentine gifts and favors.
Ice Cream that is made from real cream only. For the party.
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COVIN
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MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

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Genuine Frederics Vita-Tonic Permanents, $5; Monday and Wednesday Special Shampoo and Finger Wave, 75c
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Each an Original Creation

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
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Always First with New Styles
You will want to see the New Spring Fashions Here

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RICE & CO.
VALENTINES That Are Different
JEWELERS and STATIONERS
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Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

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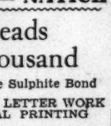

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MASSACHUSETTS

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Complete line of fancy domestic and imported groceries. Anything in meats, fruits and vegetables. We specialize in fresh native poultry.
Little fresh native broiling chickens.....35c lb.
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Special—3 doz. large native eggs.....83c
Have you tried Dromedary Fruit Cake Mix? It is very easy to make, and very satisfactory when it is made, 35c box.
If you will give us your name we will be glad to mail you our weekly card, in which we suggest new items and specials for the week.
Telephone Hingham 1420—1421—1422

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Good Candy Specially Boxed for Valentines
Ice Cream in Appropriate Molds for Your Valentine Party

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Bouquets in Heart-Shaped Boxes for Valentines
Cut Flowers, Plants, and Novelties to Brighten Your Home

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Sizes 5½ to 12, formerly $2.25, $2.45
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Carrying a new complete stock of Hardware, Dinnerware and Gifts. Our Hampden St. Store is for your convenience.

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INSURANCE
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

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Just Arrived—200 More
New
SPRING DRESSES
$16.75
THIRD FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

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ST. VALENTINE'S DAY
Chocolate and Sugar Hearts
Decorated and Plain. All sizes.
We make them.
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Master Service Station
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Night Phone Lexington 1090

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Eveready Ratheon Radio Tubes
Also radio supplies, antenna, wires, clamps, flat rubber rug wire, extensions, switches, etc.
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FISKE BROS.
8-10 DEPOT SQUARE

The MODERN SH

MASSACHUSETTS

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CHECKING, SAVINGS, CHRISTMAS AND TAX CLUB ACCOUNTS
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For Valentine Parties
Chocolate Cream Hearts, also Solid Chocolate Hearts, 4c each, 3 for 10c.
WITHERELL'S GLASS HOUSE GOODIES
941 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE

Valentine Greetings
Plants and Flowers in Variety
MILLER ROSE CO.
GREAT PLAIN AVE. Phone Need. 1307

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Gulf Hill Parlors
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Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Schrafft's Candies

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UNION STREET at 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

CHERRY'S NEW BEDFORD
SALE—
Magnificent Fur Trimmed Coats in a great choice at
$28—$38—$59.75
Second Floor

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HEATING
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And 47 Cherry Street, Fairhaven, Mass. Tel. Clifford 7288

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CANCELLATIONS JOBS—SAMPLES REJECTS
$4.95
236 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

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EDNA M. DAVIS, Florist
Now Located at 72 SPRING STREET
Next to Y. W. C. A.
Flowers for Your Valentine
Tel. Cliff 5530

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store 240 Union Street
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
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A New Line of Valentines
Favors and Party Decorations
H. S. HUTCHINSON & CO.
222-226 UNION STREET

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SERVE FISH
At Least Once or Twice a Week and Buy FRESH from
THE TARPON FISH MARKET
INN STREET

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Elmwood Tailors and Cleansers
74 ELMWOOD STREET New. No. 5095
All Kinds of Tailoring and Cleansing at Moderate Prices
Satisfaction Guaranteed

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FLOWERS — PLANTS
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Member F. T. D.

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FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
KNOX GELATINE

LINNELL'S FISH MARKET
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SAWYER'S HARDWARE
WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
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332 Walnut Street NEWTONVILLE
2088 Commonwealth Ave. AUBURNDALE

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46 Austin St.
New. No. 7304

W. R. Willis
"35 Years of Knowing How"
Watchmaker—Clockmaker
Jeweler
317 WALNUT ST. NEW. NO. 7468

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

NONANTUM COAL CO.
327 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 1500
13 Main Street, Watertown
Tel. Middlesex 0081
Bridge Street, Bemis
Tel. Middlesex 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

323 Walnut St.
Opp. Madison Ave.
Newton Flower Shop
Newtonville
Call Newton North 2900
at any hour—day or night

Paramount FRUIT CO.
319 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
HATCHET BRAND Canned Goods

PITTSFIELD

Warm
Blanket Bathrobes
Special
$1.95
C. H. CUTTING CO.

After Inventory Sale
OF ODDS AND ENDS AND DISCONTINUED LINES
Remarkable Values
See Wednesday or Friday Eagle
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
MAIN STORE PITTSFIELD BRANCH AT DALTON

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

For Good Food call
HERBERT'S MARKET
208 Elm Street Tel. 2-1587

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Tuxedos for Rent.
ALFRED H. COHN
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Cloverbloom Butter
Kirkmead Fresh Eggs
W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 STODDARD AVE.—Dial 5396
We Deliver

J. G. NORTH & SON
RICHMOND, MASS.
Ayrshire Milk and Cream
Delivered Daily
Telephone 3-14 Richmond

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BLUE HILLS 5010. 9-12 daily.

William D. Michael, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
1516 HANCOCK STREET
Office Tel. Pres. 6735
Res. Tel. Braintree 1778
747 BEACON ST. Cen. New. 4020

Have a Box of
Quint's Fragrant Violets, $2
Or the same in a heart box with a rose in the center, $2.50. Delivered to Her from Him. Box of fresh sweet peas, $1.50. Large assortment of plants or flowers at popular prices.
QUINT'S GREENHOUSES
1248 HANCOCK STREET Pres. 7620

Dollar Day Bargains!
STORE-WIDE VALUES IN QUALITY MEN'S WEAR, TWO DAYS ONLY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10 and 11
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1515 HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY

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Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver Glass
Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2724-W

Tel. Granite 5540 Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9
TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing William L. Troup Heating Walter D. Troup

Patterson's Flower Store
Valentine Flowers
1259 HANCOCK ST. Gra. 0392-W, Pres. 2054

M. R. LYONS
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance of Every Description
Telephone, President 0788
ROOM 2, 1359 HANCOCK STREET

Tel. Granite 0284
W. L. WIGMORE
Watchmaker and Jeweler
51A Billings Rd., Norfolk Downs, Mass.

SHIP'S HAVEN
Restaurant and Food Shop
Reservations Made for Special Parties
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MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

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49 BEALE STREET, WOLLASTON
PHONE GRANITE 7900
SATURDAY SPECIAL
Birdseye Peas 19c, Corn 19c
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Ralph Coal Co.
83 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
"blue coal" CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

Sterilized Pillows
Are More Comfortable
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE President 5000

READING

TORRE'S
Extra Thin Bitter Peppermints
39c Pound
OUR OWN MAKE
READING SQUARE

ROSLINDALE

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
84 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household.
A SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

SALEM

Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

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GLINES EXPRESS CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
Baggage Transfer to All Points
159 PEARL STREET
SOMERSET 8190—8191

ROY M. CHENEY
Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing
All Work Guaranteed
Called for and delivered.
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SOMERSET 6694-W

Cecil L. Wilcox
FINE MOTOR CAR REPAIRING
Official Break and Light Station
45 DAY STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
PROS. 1129-W

CLEERCOAL
Has 20% to 30% more heat. Less than a barrel of ashes to a ton.
Range Size Suitable for Heater
11.75
FUEL OIL
SOMERVILLE FUEL CO., Inc.
36 CHESTNUT STREET Pros. 0351-2

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal and New England Coke
FUEL OIL
For Ranges and Heaters
38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319

Mrs. Davidson's Laundry
WET WASH FLAT WORK
ROUGH DRY
17 Kensington Ave., Somerville, Mass.
Somerset 2661

KARL T. SMALL
APOTHECARY
Chocolates of Supreme Quality
50c per Pound in 1 Pound BOXES ½ Pound
My Personal Guarantee Behind Every Pkg.
TEELE SQUARE SOMERSET 2179

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Flower Phone Som. 0416-0417
328 Broadway, Winter Hill

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MAISON WOODWORTH
313 BRIDGE STREET
A BEAUTY SALON OFFERING HIGH CLASS WORK
TEL. 4-3751

Valentines
SWEETHEART, FAMILY, FRIENDSHIP
Prices 2½c to $1.00 each

The HARVEY & LEWIS CO.
OPTICIANS 1503 MAIN STREET
Permanent Waves, $5.00—$7.50
Select your favorite method. Only high-grade supplies used. Personal attention given.
Marion M. Bishop
Room 203 21 BESSE PLACE

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Established 1872
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

COBB'S
on MAIN STREET
Department Store

WATERTOWN

STETSON HATS
Now $5.00
Chas. A. Harris
10A Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 1556

WELLESLEY

ROOMIER MORE POWERFUL 8
1933 Oldsmobile TWO NEW STYLE LEADERS
LARGER FINER 8
LESLIE T. HASKINS, Inc.
12 CREST ROAD Tel. 1360

DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A barber in Niles, Mich., charges a cent for each minute his customers spend in the chair.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The" when it has the accent in music (Mrs. F. N.)—The definite article, when emphatic or standing alone, is pronounced with the vowel long. Before a word beginning with a vowel sound the *e* is as in create. Before a consonant sound, whether in reading or in singing (the musical beat does not make the article emphatic), the article is virtually *thuh*.

Short e ("Inquirer"—The correspondent asks: "Is the first *e* in vengeance, sense, enemies, and the *e* in end, them, ten, cent, enrich, condemn, pronounced as in yet?" Yes, avoid the short *i* sound.

"Achieval" (E. H. N.)—We have not been able to find this word in any dictionary. It was obviously coined by Mrs. Eddy for the marginal heading on page 41 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The accompanying matter would indicate that the word is a shortened form of "achievement."

"He has been contacted" (Mrs. B. R. M., who says this sentence bobs up frequently in the work of soliciting subscriptions)—Because it cuts a corner, "contact" as a verb is finding some favor in business circles. When cultured speakers begin to use it, dictionaries will admit it, but we balk at recommending it. We should prefer: "A contact has been made with him," "He has been approached, or interviewed," "The matter has been presented, or outlined, or mentioned, or explained to him," "He has been apprised, or informed, of the matter," "The matter has been brought to his attention," "We have called on him," "He has knowledge of the matter."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Although one must wet a postage stamp to make it stick, the composition of the gum used on the stamp is 38 per cent water, 58 per cent dextrine, and 4 per cent glucose?

St. Paul business men, believing that mental attitude is largely responsible for present conditions, are distributing and wearing lapel clips bearing the slogan: "Be an Optimist Too"?

Jean Mermos, French airman, and six companions who recently flew across the South Atlantic became the first men to have breakfast in Africa and dinner in Brazil?

The telephone girls in London's long distance exchange use as many as 50 different languages and dialects in the handling of an average of 4000 calls daily?

Latest prices for autographs reveal that Greta Garbo's signature is worth $25, or 10 times as much as that of Woodrow Wilson's?

The enthusiasm for home entertainment has caused a 20 to 50 per cent increase in sales of various parlor games?

The cost of living has decreased 22.9 per cent since 1929, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Labor Department?

The United States Department of Agriculture is trying to increase the amount of rubber in goldenrod?

General Pershing is to be the grand marshal of the Roosevelt-Garner inauguration parade for March 4?

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 50 and 360

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR HUBERT PARRY (1848-1918), composer of Nos. 50 and 360, is one of the most eminent of English composers. At the age of eight he was writing hymn tunes. Unlike many English composers, he excelled, not as an organist, but as a singer, and in piano playing and song composition. Even before he left Eton he had earned his degree of B. Mus. at Oxford, where he later took his B. A. degree, thereafter to devote himself wholly to music. Professor of Music at Oxford, he became in 1894 director of the famous Royal College of Music in London, a post which he long filled with energy and distinction.

His numerous musical compositions have strong individuality and reach at times rare beauty and grandeur, while the soundness and purity of his artistic ideals have deeply influenced English music, partly through his various books on music.

The music named Repton (No. 50) is from a contralto aria in Parry's cantata "Judith." It was adapted to these words of Whittier, for use at Repton School, and in 1924 the hymn was included in the new Repton Hymn Book. It appeared in Novello's Choir Book, with the Whittier words, and also in the Harrow Hymn Book.

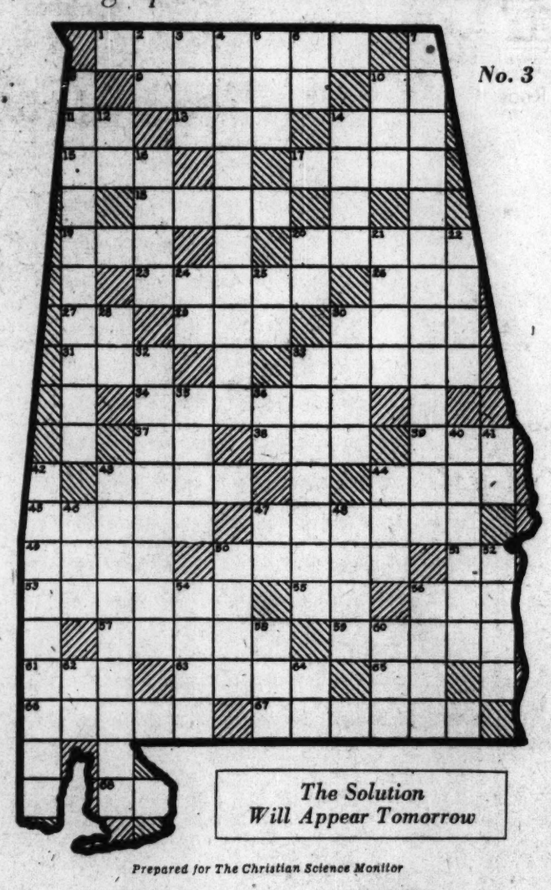
The words are from a rather strange poem, "The Brewing of Soma," in which Whittier tells of the brew made from the East Indian plant, soma, and used in religious ceremonials, and continuing: "We brew in many a Christian fane the heathen Soma still." Then begins the hymn as used in this Hymnal and others, "Dear Lord and Father of mankind" [us all]. Here the Quaker poet prays again for

That deep hush subduing all
Our words and works that drown
The tender whisper of Thy call.

Rarely has a better mating been made of music with words than of this serene and tender melody with these words of tenderness and calm. This is an excellent example of Parry's music in its purity of form, where not a phrase breaks out of the lovely balance of his line.

The tune Rustington (No. 360) is named for the village near Sir Hubert's home. The words are by an Englishwoman, Elizabeth Charles, long known to young readers both sides of the Atlantic for her story of Luther's boyhood, "The Schoenberg Cotta Family." Her hymn is called "The Cruse of Oil," beginning, "Is thy cruse of comfort failing?"

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle



No. 3

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Name of State.
9—What the society leaders consider themselves among.
10—College degree.
11—Exclamation.
13—Part of verb "be."
14—Colonel.
15—Prefix meaning "new."
17—This natural resource underlies 8000 square miles of this State.
18—Fall in drops.
19—A wedge-shaped bar used in breaking ore.
20—To twist.
23—If your berries are sour, add this.
26—New Zealand food fish.
27—Mother.
29—Not courageous.
30—Device to catch one unawares.
31—Perhaps a relative of the fairies.
33—Shakespeare wrote them.
34—This industry brought the State $51,000,000 in 1929.
37—A bone.
38—The local horses are glad this is raised here.
39—English Church Union.
43—Skies are seldom this color down here.
44—In mining this, the State ranks sixth.
45—Egg-shaped.
47—Superlatively cute.
49—A good way to describe the State's climate.
50—Syrian demigod.
51—After "is," before "do."
53—Dash against.
56—Spain.
58—Also.
57—Sandy drift deposited by glacier 1en.
58—A happening.
61—Machine used in handling State's largest crop.
63—Nation.
65—Suffix denoting "pertaining to."
66—A dog that does this seldom bites.
67—State's highest point.
68—Accomplish.

DOWN

2—Position on football team.
3—Abbreviation for State.
4—State's principal city, "Pittsburgh of the South."
5—Past tense of eat.
6—First person.
7—Colloquial name for certain yellowish birds, used as a nickname for State.
8—Capital of State.
10—This huge snake is not found this far north.
12—Masculine.
14—Meal made of this makes johnnycake.
16—Some stores sell "(?) and ends."
20—Germany.
21—A person ranking above common freeman in ancient Irish tribal society.
22—We don't like to see the girls paint them too red.
24—Us.
25—Usually spelled "aye."
28—Ex-Gov. Smith's nickname.
30—One who believed in submitting to Britain during the Revolution.
32—Neighboring State (possessive case).
33—122,000,000 pounds of these were raised in this State in 1930.
35—Second-hand.
36—Bachelor of Humanics.
40—Foremost product of this State.
41—Prefix meaning "not."
43—Big river in State.
46—The State's flower.
44—Adjectives in "y" use this to form comparative.
46—Contend.
47—Court of Appeals.
48—What this was printed from.
50—What northern fur-bearing animals would have to do down here.
52—Smallest letter of Greek alphabet.
54—Winter-sport enthusiasts moving down here might as well leave these behind.
56—Technology.
58—Receipt (abbrev.).
60—By way of.
62—Indian Army.
64—Exclamation.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE humble, meek, merciful, just, pious, devout souls are everywhere of one religion.

—WILLIAM PENN

What They Say

Dry Note

"I don't like our present liquor corruption; but I greatly prefer it, bad as it is, to the kind of corruption that we had when society gave liquor a legal place in the community."—*Frank E. Gannett.*

Respect for Law

"Everybody is ready to sustain the law he likes. That is not respect for law or order. The test of respect for law is where the law is upheld even though it hurts."—*Charles Evans Hughes.*

More Play

"We need more play about things in general, and less of the preposterous seriousness concerning work that is the viewpoint of most American business men."—*Dr. Goodwin Watson.*

Before It Starts

"Nothing has yet been found that can be depended on to stop war, once it has started. The time to stop war is before it begins."—*William Pierson Merrill.*

In Lighter Vein

Happy Day

A patient rang the bell of a young dentist who had just started out to practice. The dentist's wife opened the door. "Can I see the doctor?" asked the patient.

"Couldn't you come tomorrow night?" asked the wife.

"Is he that busy?" inquired the patient.

"No," said the wife, with a winning smile, "but you are his first patient and I'd like to surprise him tomorrow, as it's his anniversary."—*Pathfinder.*

A Kick in Time

A traveler who was renowned for his tall stories, on being asked out to dinner, made arrangements with his friends who were to accompany him that they should kick him if he began to go too far.

Quite early in the evening he started off.

"That reminds me," he said to the hostess, "of a friend of mine who had a rose garden over 10 miles long and"—he felt a kick—"and two inches wide."—*Tit-Bits.*

Her Word

Mrs. Jones said to her greengrocer: "Three of those apples you sent me were rotten. I'll bring them back."

"Not at all, madam," replied the greengrocer, effusively. "You needn't bring them back. Your word is as good as the apples."—*Efficiency Magazine.*

OTHERWISE VERY USEFUL

Great Thoughts Magazine

Wireless Enthusiast (to sympathetic neighbor): "Yes, it's quite all right in theory, but somehow or other in practice the thing won't work."

A Friend

Clerk: "I'd like to get a week off, sir, to attend the wedding of a friend."

Employer: "A very dear friend, I should say, to make you want even half that much time!"

Clerk: "Well, sir, after the ceremony she will be my wife."

Oh, Well!

Freddie: "Pa, is time a very elderly man?"

Pa: "Yes, Freddie. Very."

Freddie: "And bald-headed?"

Pa: "Why—er—yes."

Freddie: "Then how can he be taken by the forelock?"

Making Herself Comfy

"What are you doing out of bed, Mary?" father called up the stairs.

Pause—then the small voice, "I just got out to tuck myself in, Daddy."—*Labor.*

Tact

Customer: "To what do you owe your extraordinary success as a house-to-house salesman?"

Salesman: "To the first five words I utter when a woman opens the door: 'Miss, is your mother in?'"

Naturally

"Did you hear what they do with ferryboats when they're late?"

"No; what?"

"Dock 'em."—*Pathfinder.*

The Children's Corner

Like Cats and Dogs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a chilly afternoon, and Cricket, the cat, with Buster, the brown and white bull pup, were lying near the kitchen stove, well out of the way of the cook's busy feet, sleeping peacefully.

They were rudely awakened by the opening door and Maggie's firm voice saying: "Now, children, stop that quarreling. Shame on you, fighting like cats and dogs!"

"Well, did you hear that?" asked Cricket, in an astonished voice.

"I should think I did," returned Buster. "Now what do you suppose she meant by that remark, fighting like cats and dogs?"

"You're a cat and I'm a dog, but we never fight; we have never had a fight that I can remember."

"That's true; we never have had a fight. Of course we don't always agree upon every little thing; for instance, it makes me rather cross when you wake me up barking at the mailman, the postman and the grocery boy," answered Cricket.

"Yes, but we've never had a fight about it," continued Buster. "I wonder what Maggie could have meant."

"Did you notice, said Cricket, after a moment of deep thought, "that she didn't say fighting like our cat and dog, but like cats and dogs?"

"I can't see that it makes much difference," muttered Buster.

"We might run down and ask Grandfather Frog's opinion," suggested Cricket.

"Let's go," said Buster, jumping up so suddenly that he narrowly escaped Maggie's hurrying feet. "Come on; the fresh air will be good for us after such a long nap."

The two friends started down the path to their favorite lily pond where the wise old grandfather of all the frogs was hopping about more briskly than usual.

"Grandfather," called Cricket, as soon as the old gentleman was still for a second, "Grandfather, our cook just said that some children were fighting like cats and dogs. Now what did she mean by that?"

"Ker-chung!" coughed the wise old frog, "if you two people would use your eyes and then think a little you wouldn't have to ask so many questions."

"Grandfather isn't very polite today," remarked Buster, slightly offended.

"I mean just what I said," continued Grandfather, snapping his eyes and opening his moutn in a grin which looked much more pleasant than his words had sounded. "It isn't more than a few days ago since I saw Buster chasing that pretty little white cat from over the way, and Cricket, I was quite worried about the curve in your spine when the Airedale from yonder farm came to call the other day."

Buster and Cricket looked at each other rather sheepishly. "I think Grandfather is right; we didn't act very friendly," ventured Cricket.

"But," continued Buster, who seemed willing to continue the argument, "I didn't know that cat, and Cricket didn't know that dog."

"Didn't I just tell you you needed to do some thinking?" ejaculated the old frog. "Of course you didn't know them; you didn't even take the trouble to get well acquainted. Those children the cook was talking to didn't really know each other either. People don't fight when they really know each other."

"Well, I think Grandfather is right; it wouldn't hurt us to do a little more thinking," said Cricket.

"Putting everything he said together," added Buster, "I think he meant we should do a little more knowing."

Brevities

New York Sun: It is strange that many of those alarmists who foresee the destruction of all culture by machinery use the radio to broadcast their fears, read their speeches from a typewritten manuscript and then ride home in a taxi.

Boston Herald: The hordes of Steel Helmets, who goose-stepped before the old royal family in Berlin the other day, consumed, so the cable relates, miles upon miles of sausages. This looks like militarism at its worst.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lexington, Ky.

IN A southern university there is a dean whose philosophy of life is to look only on the bright side. This attitude he is faithfully carrying out today, thus benefiting himself and others.

It has not been so easy this year to place the graduates in good positions, so the dean conceived the idea of writing personal letters to business men throughout the country. To each of these he offered one of his graduates—a young man particularly suited to some particular business because of his ability and training. The idea advanced was to take the young man into the business and, during the present period, train him thoroughly in the departments where he would be valuable to the concern, but to pay him only living expenses during this training course.

The president of one eastern firm was much pleased with this plan and at once accepted the splendid young fellow offered to him, naming a nominal wage. However, that was not all; he asked that he might be notified of the train, time, and station at which the young man would arrive, so that he might meet him in his own car. Then, as the president's family was away for several weeks, he took the young man home with him, saying it would enable him to get a little ahead on expenses and find a suitable living place. He also said it would be his pleasure to introduce him to New York City, showing him in a definite way many things that would be helpful to him in the business he is learning.

This the president of a large and influential business is doing for a young fellow entering his employ as an apprentice—with the idea of building him into the business as well as making his own future worth while. So one may ask, is the world losing anything of real value in this period of so-called readjustment?

Rime-O-Grams

The Prophets

No. 103.

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
When from heaven there came
To one a clear call,
On whom did his spirit
In double strength fall?

2.
The wind they have sown,
The whirlwind they reap!
How true are those sayings
Of wisdom so deep.

3.
In the days of Josiah
Was heard this man's voice:
O daughter of Zion,
Be glad and rejoice.

4.
Full grateful was he
For rescue and care,
But not willing that heav'n
The city should spare.

5.
In words bright with hope
This glad prophet sings,
Of One who will rise
With health in His wings.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams, No. 103."

For the Scrapbook

Chinese Maxims

To spoil what is good by unreasonableness is like letting off fireworks in the rain.

Nine-storied terraces rise by a gradual accumulation of bricks.

The prince who deserves the favor of heaven should practice and honor the five virtues; charity, justice, prudence, fidelity, and politeness.

An unkind word falls easily from the tongue, but a coach with six horses cannot bring it back.

Nothing causes women to lose the taste of visiting but the want of attire and ornament.

Without going, you can get nowhere.

The hearts of the people are the foundations of empire.

Trust not the flatterer; in the days of sunshine he will give thee three pounds of butter, and in thy need deny thee a crust of bread.

Something is learned every time a book is opened.

The more a wife loves her husband, the more she corrects his faults.

Never was good work done without much trouble.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Self-Help by Barter

"GOD helps them that help themselves," wrote Benjamin Franklin in the maxims with which he prefaced his Poor Richard's Almanac in 1757. And in this year of our Lord 1933 no more impressive example of men's helping themselves has taken place than the widespread resort to barter by which the unemployed in many sections of the United States and some localities abroad are obtaining the necessaries of existence with little or no dependence on money.

Months ago it began—it would be hard to say just where. Probably it was only an expansion of the swapping that always goes on where living is close to nature. Perhaps a truck gardener paid a cobbler in turnips and squashes for half-soling his shoes. A landlord accepted his rent in cordwood. Or a country-town barber announced he would take wheat for haircuts.

At any rate that is the way it worked. A North Carolina man traded sweet potatoes for paint for his barns. Danish farmers bought German implements with shipments of cattle. In places from Pennsylvania to Manitoba butter and eggs were accepted for gasoline, salt pork or newspaper subscriptions. Colleges in Kentucky, Kansas, Arizona and elsewhere let it be known they would accept farm produce in payment of tuition.

Then whole communities began trading with each other, a shipment of peaches for a carload of coal, or apples for potatoes. The next development, and the one essential to any extensive relief of unemployment was three-cornered barter or even multi-cornered barter through organized agencies, with out-of-work bookkeepers keeping accounts between barterers, and often issuing some kind of scrip.

In this way self-help associations and exchanges grew up, apparently first in the Pacific Northwest with its Unemployed Citizens' League, and spread widely. An example exists in the Unemployed Exchange Association of Oakland, Calif., through which 600 families sustain themselves. One such organization, the Natural Development Association, in convention recently at Salt Lake City, Utah, mapped out an expansion of its program into every section of the United States. But the idea already had reached New York in the form of the Emergency Exchange Association. And in Great Britain hundreds of "work centers" are headquarters for employment by barter. Prof. J. Douglas Brown of Princeton University recently found 140 such exchanges operating in twenty-nine American states.

Altogether this movement represents probably the most impressive and promising manifestation of resourcefulness in the whole course of the depression. It is a vigorous kind of initiative that should warm the heart of the most rugged individualist. Yet it is a significant commentary on the world in which we live that this, the era's outstanding example of self-reliant individualism, finds expression and effectiveness in collectivism—in the coöperative activity of a group and in exchange of their services, illustrating again the basic interrelationship among civilized men.

It may reasonably be inquired whether any of the much-advertised mobilizings of huge financial powers, the fine-spun remedies of supposed economic geniuses, or the vaunted leadership of those in high places who would morosely "let things take their course" are contributing any more to relief and recovery than is this institution of organized barter, sprung from the soil, rooted in the ingenuity of the common man, nourished by his energy and now ministering to his needs.

Surely men and women who evolve and use such means of self-help have entitled themselves to encouragement from their fellows and are calling forth also spiritual powers that will operate strongly in their behalf.

Education in Beauty

PROPONENTS of schemes for unemployment relief have as many ideas on the subject of how the people's money will be spent as there are schemes. But on one point they seem to be pretty well agreed. One target seems to draw the fire of everyone. That is the abolition of the slum. Wherever the slum exists there stands a challenge to progress and civic pride.

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects in Boston, Prof. Philip H. Elwood Jr. of Iowa State College said in the course of his address, "Let us now carry the quest for well-ordered beauty into every humble home in America. This includes slum education."

In his appeal Professor Elwood was reëchoing the thought of John Drinkwater, who wrote:

> If all the carts were painted gay,
> And all the streets swept clean,
> And all the children came to play
> By Hollyhocks, with green
> Grasses to grow between . . .
>
> I think that holiness would take
> This laughter by the hand,
> Till both should understand.

To reach every humble city dweller individually with an education of beauty would be a colossal task. But hopes that it can be tackled in the United States in the near future are encouraged by the fact that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has funds which might be employed in razing slums and providing better homes for thousands. If their surroundings be changed from dinginess to brightness, if beauty begins to appear about them, there can be little question as to the effect on thousands who must work hard for small returns. With a combination of clean streets, gay colors and beautified parks and buildings, those civic problems that exist because of sordid and ugly environment would disappear naturally and unnoted.

Federal Reorganization by Decree

SENATE approval of the sweeping Byrnes resolution giving the President well-nigh absolute authority to reorganize the administrative departments of the Federal Government is evoking criticisms. "Unconstitutional," "abdication by Congress of its constitutional powers," "Cæsarism," "presidential autocracy"—these are some of the epithets. Nevertheless, the amendment to the Treasury-Post Office Supply Bill should be, and doubtless will be, passed. Congress is too large a body to deal effectively with the details of any reform program. Too many bureaus and agencies have special friends in Congress. Effective action is possible only if it is presidential action.

That was recognized during the World War. In 1918 Congress passed the Overman Act, which gave President Wilson authority to coordinate and consolidate commissions, bureaus, agencies and offices, subject to the limitation that the power should be exercised "only in matters relating to the conduct of the present war." The proposed grant of authority to President-Elect Roosevelt goes much further. The only real limitation on him is that no executive department can be abolished or transferred.

The executive orders inaugurating administrative changes are to be submitted to Congress and become effective after sixty days unless Congress fixes an earlier date. If Congress attempts to veto the executive orders, the President can veto in turn the congressional resolution, and he will presumably be strong enough to have his veto sustained.

In the early part of his Administration President Hoover proposed that Congress give him authority to abolish and consolidate bureaus and to transfer and coördinate the functions of the Government. Congress refused. The case for reorganization in the interests of efficiency was no less strong then than it is now, but the fiscal situation was different. There was then no necessity of reorganization in order to effect economies.

Legislative bodies are not well adapted wisely to pare down expenditures. Sir Austen Chamberlain once said that in thirty years of parliamentary experience he had known of no economies effected by the House of Commons. When fiscal crises occur executives have to be given extraordinary powers. Thus, in 1925, the Belgian Cabinet was given authority to reduce expenditures and to increase taxes so that the budget could be balanced and the currency stabilized. The following year Poincaré was given the ordinance-making authority which he required to stabilize the franc and balance the French budget. Even Mr. MacDonald's National Government, which had a tremendous and docile majority in the House of Commons, asked for and was granted authority to effect economies by orders in council. The proposal to give President-Elect Roosevelt tremendous ordinance-making authority will thus be no unique innovation.

Popular governments, in order to be efficient, must sometimes become executive governments.

Abolishing "Untouchability"

THE Viceroy of India, Lord Willingdon, has sanctioned the introduction in the Indian Legislative Assembly of a private member's bill dealing with the "abolition of untouchability." The aim of the bill is to remove the stigma of untouchability from Hinduism, within whose fold approximately 45,000,000 untouchables are incorporated.

These proposals for changing the conditions and customs under which the untouchables live originated with Indians and are likely to have far-reaching effects on Indian social life. At the present time, the untouchables are hedged around with strange restrictions—restrictions that are curiously anachronistic in relation to the democratic and political theories which are keeping India in a ferment today. Under Hinduism as at present practiced in India, untouchables may not attend public schools, they may not enter orthodox temples of the religion which likes to claim them in its numerical totals, and they are subjected to appalling forms of ostracism, which not infrequently affect them as positive hardships. For instance, untouchables may not draw water from wells used by the orthodox members of a community—a restriction which becomes a peril to a people living in a land where water is often scarce.

The main purpose of the bill is to elicit public opinion on an issue that has affected Indian politics for many years. In the past, the British authorities in India have been chary in introducing legislation that cuts across the religious and social experience of the people. Consequently, the Government of India intends maintaining a "benevolent neutrality" while Hindus themselves work out their plan for eliminating untouchability from their social system.

The project will not be without its opponents. Centuries of religious sanction underlie the maintenance of the untouchability system, and many orthodox Hindus are strongly opposed to any measures that will alter a social and religious polity that has operated in India for untold generations. On the other hand, politically minded Indians are anxious to remove from their social order a system that has brought down criticism on their heads from peoples in other lands. These Indians recognize that it is futile to be demanding from the British the right to rule their own land while they keep millions of their fellow men in a state of servility and social degradation.

Not a little of the agitation for the abolition of untouchability has been fostered by Mahatma Gandhi, although leaders of the untouchables were working independently for social rights before Mr. Gandhi came to their aid. In recent months, however, Mr. Gandhi has focused the eyes of Hinduism on this issue. It was on behalf of the untouchables that he entered upon his "fast unto death" in Poona Jail, and he indicated that if the Government of India was unwilling to introduce legislation redressing the lot of the untouchables he would again launch on a fast.

The action of the Viceroy has eliminated the possibility of another fast, and gives Indians an opportunity for considered discussion on the subject. While the Government of India has made it clear that it remains uncommitted by whatever outcome may follow the discussions, it at the same time has shown that it is favorable to the idea of bettering the lot of millions of people, whose position in Hinduism has long been recognized as a blot on the social scene of India.

Knitting an Empire

IN THE course of their regular duty Squadron Leader O. R. Gaylord and Flight Lieutenant G. E. Nicholetts of the British Royal Air Force on February 8 made "happy landing" at Walfish Bay, South Africa. Their feat set a record for non-stop distance flights. They had been in the air 57 hours and 27 minutes since their take-off at Cranwell airdrome, Lincolnshire, England, 5341 miles away.

The goal was Cape Town, 780 miles farther on, which lack of fuel prevented their reaching. But the British Air Ministry is elated over the aviators' success in reaching South Africa, and the King has commanded his congratulations to be sent them. His subjects naturally are jubilant that Gaylord and Nicholetts have gone one better than the Americans, Russell N. Boardman and John Polando, whose 5014-mile mark they passed.

Back of another aviation triumph, however, lies something vastly more important and far-reaching in its potential results. This conquest of the air cannot fail to strengthen the bonds of kinship between Great Britain and South Africa. It forges another link between that tight little island in the North Sea and its "Dominions on which the sun never sets."

With that curious contrariness which marks so much of her ways and doings Britain on one hand bravely sets loose its Dominions by grants of independence and on the other immediately binds those same Dominions closer than ever to the mother country by sponsoring aviation exploits that throw distance overboard and turn distant relations into the friendliest of first cousins.

Already the non-stop airman has made next-door neighbors of Canada, India and South Africa. That he will soon include Australia among his laurels is a dream he prepares to translate into reality. Perhaps the deed of Gaylord and Nicholetts did more than all the talk at Ottawa. Prick the phlegmatic Britisher and you may find that an ounce of sentiment may outweigh a ton of statesmanship.

Portia Comes to Brooklyn

WOMEN as noble as they are fair lend enduring luster to Shakespearean play and sonnet. In all that illustrious gallery none holds a more appealing place in the affections of mankind than the gracious and very learned Portia.

The brilliant young advocate who so shrewdly turned the tables on Antonio's usurious persecutor was, however, but a lady in a book whose prototype Shakespeare had discovered in still another book. Today Brooklyn, hard by New York, awaits a local laureate who shall sing of another "Daniel come to judgment," in a sonnet wrapped round a lady lawyer, not bound within the pages of any book, but very much alive—and one who, like Portia,—had "turned o'er many books" to fortify the eloquence of her plea.

Miss Madeline De Fina, practitioner of law, at the close of a dramatic defense of a client which strangely stirred the not unduly impressionable lawyers and attachés present, pleaded with the court to dismiss the indictments against the accused and permit him to depart without the stigma of any crime upon him.

Explaining the impossibility of dismissing the indictments, the judge asked her why she made such request.

"Because I am his wife," she replied. "We were married a few months ago. I know he will never be in trouble again." Her audience that had known her only as Miss De Fina stared in astonishment. The judge smiled. Judges do sometimes.

"I can't dismiss the indictments," he said. "But, as a wedding present . . . I will suspend sentence. The defendant is placed on probation in the custody of his counsel"—here the court paused, probably to wipe its eyeglasses—"for the rest of his life."

The Portias never fail. That love that knows "he will never be in trouble again" was what Shakespeare glimpsed when he put that immortal line in the speech of his heroine, "The quality of mercy is not strained."

Editorial Notes

The sum of $27,500,000 has been spent on the $165,800,000 Hoover Dam in the Colorado River. The solid construction stage now reached calls for steel and concrete, and $27,000,000 will be spent during 1933. One interesting characteristic of big projects in hard times is apparent—the work is an even year ahead of its original schedule.

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told a Leeds audience that Britain's settlement of the war debts at the Washington conference must be final. But one supposes he didn't mean necessarily that Britain must have the last word.

The buried treasure that was turned up in Mexico the other day was found, not in a chest, but in a trunk. A petrified tree dug up near Oaxaca City assays from 750 to 1000 grams of gold and silver to the ton.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Woman Minister to Denmark

REPORTS, how authentic nobody can tell, are to the effect that Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen is to be appointed Minister to Denmark by the incoming Roosevelt Administration. This is hailed as an evidence of great progressivism on the part of the new President, who is said to be determined to have for the first time a woman in his Cabinet and a woman in the diplomatic corps.

So far as the latter innovation is concerned, the United States will have to yield first place to Russia. Madame Alexandra Kollontay, the Russian Minister at various times to Mexico and Norway, was, I think, the first woman in the world to attain diplomatic status. Her record was a brilliant one. Equipped as only a Russian could be equipped with a capacity to speak eleven different languages, she was one of the first of the intelligentsia to enter heart and soul into the Bolshevist propaganda. She has written several books and had traveled widely even before she was appointed to the diplomatic service. Much of this traveling, however, was enforced because of her exile from Russia. Naturally she is a woman of varied eccentricities, among which is a dislike for any form of title. She is known merely as Kollontay.

Should Mrs. Owen be appointed Minister to Denmark, as reported, she will bring to the office an inherited genius for politics and a mind trained in cosmopolitanism by years of residence in various sections of the globe.

* * *

The Danish Legation, while in no sense one of the key points in Europe, has always been regarded as a most agreeable diplomatic post, and one at which it is possible, or nearly possible, for a minister to live on his salary. It has had some notable incumbents. Norman Hapgood was at one time appointed Minister to Denmark, but had hardly assumed his official station when he was recalled and soon afterward he resigned. He succeeded Maurice Francis Egan, one of the most charming of America's diplomats, and an author of repute and high standing.

Mr. Egan contributed to the literature of politics a rather delightful anecdote. It is the practice when a new Administration comes in for all diplomatic representatives to foreign courts immediately to forward their resignations to the new President. Mr. Egan was installed at Copenhagen, and liked the job mightily. The thought of returning to a professorship at Notre Dame or to assiduous daily labor at an author's desk, did not appeal to him at all. But awake to the proprieties of the case, he dutifully sat down and sent a letter of resignation to President Woodrow Wilson.

This fateful document signed and sealed, he meditated over the situation, and again taking his pen in hand wrote another letter, likewise to the President. In this he said in substance that he had just mailed his official resignation as was customary on the incoming of a new Administration, but apropos of it he desired to regale the President with a little anecdote. There was, he said, in a little village in Denmark an old lady of highly aristocratic lineage who by some unexpected disaster had been reduced to abject poverty. She owned her cottage and a bit of land about it, but apparently the only productive possession she had was a large and active flock of hens. After much labor with her prejudices, she finally made up her mind that she would try to sell the eggs they provided for her. It was a shock to her aristocratic instincts to sell anything, and the task was made doubly hard by the fact that she would have to go out on the street and do this publicly. At last, with a basket filled with eggs, she timidly stepped forth into the highway of her little town and began offering her wares for sale.

"Eggs, sixpence a dozen," she said in a piping voice, hardly to be heard even by near-by passers. "Eggs, sixpence per dozen. Oh, Lord, don't let anybody hear me! Dear Lord, don't let them see what I am doing! Eggs, sixpence per dozen." And with this alternation of commercial purpose and deeply ingrained desire that nobody would take her at her word, she traversed the street and returned home with her eggs still in the basket. "Mr. President," said the envoy in closing, "it is very much in the unwillingness and questioning spirit of this old lady that I have presented my formal resignation to you under another cover."

Minister Egan was straightway reappointed. How much this letter had to do with it, perhaps Colonel House might be able to tell.

As I Knew Them—Sir Archibald Geikie

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

ON A Christmas Eve years ago I found myself alone in Edinburgh, A great city, at all seasons, is a stony-hearted stepmother to the child within its gates, but at Christmastide a city possesses, perhaps, the deepest power to emphasize the loneliness of the chance visitor. Shunning the ordeal of dining alone in my deserted hotel I strolled down Princes Street, mingling with its throngs of happy people.

Finally my wanderings brought me to a restaurant bright with sparkling chandeliers, and filled with merry patrons. Entering this inviting place, I selected a central table where I could enjoy my repast with the human desire for gregariousness fulfilled. When I came to ask the waiter for my bill he said, "A gentleman dining at a table near by instructed me to tell you, sir, that he gathered you were a stranger to our city and so he ventured to give himself the honor of being your unknown host of this Christmas Eve by paying your score. He hoped that you would pardon this wish of his to offer you the courtesy of his country." Thenceforth I have turned an idle ear to tales imputing lack of generosity to Scots.

A few steps from the restaurant I encountered a friend who drove me to his home on the heights above Holyrood Castle and there I passed a glad and memorable Christmas. Two days later he took me to an informal meeting of the Royal Geological Society of Scotland, where I had the privilege of making the acquaintance of several of the foremost geologists of those times, courageous pioneers in the uncharted wastes of natural science in the mid-Victorian years. Among them were Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Archibald Geikie, his brother James Geikie, and others long since become famous.

In conversation with Sir Archibald I happened to express the delight that had been mine as a boy when reading his own and his brother's books, "Geological Stories," "The Story of a Boulder," and "The Great Ice Age." So ingenuous a tribute brought from him some interesting confessions of faith. The tolerant reader, from the purview of modern thought, will regard them as obvious in the extreme, but at that date they were considered dangerously advanced—little short of blasphemous. In hushed tones he explained the conclusions that had led to his then recent recantation concerning the forming of the world, and in particular the causes of the changes that had been wrought in the larger part of the surface of the earth in its northern zones. Formerly he had maintained that these changes were due to floating ice and icebergs, but now he and his compeers had mapped out the several glacial ages and proclaimed their glaciers as the carvers of the mountain sides, the vales and the lake beds.

Medieval concepts, then as now, sought to stem the flow of the findings of natural science, and held the dikes of superstition against a rising sea of knowledge. As far back as the close of the eighteenth century the Abbé Giraud-Soulavie, studying the fossil shells in the stratified limestones of Vivarais, had boldly stated in his "Histoire Naturelle" that the strata represented immense periods of time, scarcely realizing that in so doing he was extending the age of our planet from the few thousands of years allowed by church chronology to the billions of years demanded by nature.

Then Cuvier and Bronguiart piled up the eons by their labors, and Murchison, Sedgwick, Lyell and the Geikies filled in the inorganic pages of the rocks with the organic writings of their fossils. It seems strange that such giants in the field of geology as Lyell and the two Geikies should have hesitated, at so late a day as the middle of the Victorian era, to gaze undaunted down the vistas of earth's story, made manifest by their own investigations.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Sure, Buy American!

IT WAS inevitable that the "Buy American" campaign should pick up momentum. . . . So perhaps the politic thing to do is to join in the chorus.

Here goes, then! "Buy American!"

The object of the "Buy American" campaign is to keep American dollars at home, help the American farmer, make work for American labor. We are for all this. We hereby promise not to send a dollar out of this country to pay for foreign goods; we promise that every dollar we spend shall go to pay for American products. And we confidently make the same pledge for you.

For no dollar spent for imports ever leaves this country. Every cent of it (and, on the average, 20 to 25 cents besides) is spent here by foreigners for American products they want.

Thus, one sure way to buy American is to buy foreign. Even in 1932, it is the way we bought half of our cotton, . . . 15 per cent of our wheat, 24 per cent of our lard, 30 per cent of our lubricating oils, 11½ per cent of our automobiles, 9 per cent of our gasoline, and a sizable fraction of our miscellaneous manufactures. It is, incidentally, how they buy American automobiles, radios, refrigerators, shoes, codfish, and whatnot in the cotton and . . . hog and wheat states.

It is true that to accomplish this we have to make things pretty tough for the American farmers who raise silkworms, coffee, tea, rubber, bananas, and cocoa. We buy some tin, antimony, vanadium, and nickel, too, as a cowardly concession to a luxury-loving class that prefers automobiles, railroad trains and airplanes to ox-carts. Also some tungsten for those who unaccountably don't want to go back to kerosene lamps. . . .

No doubt we could eke out some kind of existence on a primitive level by cutting off imports entirely, but it would involve a readjustment more violent than any people ever has endured. It is conservative to assume that one-tenth of us live directly upon export trade, and vastly more than that proportion make our living in industries—as steel—that would collapse without imported crude commodities. . . .

Competition between imported and domestic merchandise is narrow in area. Where it occurs, it is legitimate for the American manufacturer to extol the superiority of the domestic product. It is legitimate for him to protest against unfair competition created by depreciated currencies—for which, by the way, Congress could provide a simple remedy.

But it is not legitimate for him to stir up more hatreds and prejudices in a world already plagued by too many such passions. It is not legitimate for him to support a movement which, in so far as it has any practical effect, is bound to hurt not foreigners so much as our own farmers and workmen.

Legitimate or not, it is not going to get very far. In the present state of his pocketbook, the consumer is going to buy whatever is cheapest. . . .—*The Business Week.*

Wagtails and Eagles

THE London Times published recently the following communication:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir—It may be of interest to record that, in walking through St. James's Park today, I noticed a gray wagtail running about on the now temporarily dry bed of the lake, near the dam below the bridge, and occasionally picking small insects out of the cracks in the dam.

Probably the occurrence of this bird in the heart of London has been recorded before, but I have not myself previously noted it in the park. I am your obedient servant,

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

P. S.—For the purpose of removing doubts, as we say in the House of Commons, I should perhaps add that I mean a gray wagtail and not a pied.

Most British statesmen are country gentlemen in their unofficial hours, and they often acquire an expert knowledge of flowers, trees, birds and animals. Viscount Grey of Falloden, a naturalist by avocation, wrote one or two books on English birds, and was greatly pleased, and not a little surprised, when Theodore Roosevelt, visiting him at his country place, displayed a knowledge that almost equaled his own of English wild life. In view of Mr. Chamberlain's recently unhappy utterances on the British-American debt negotiations, we wish that the Chancellor would, for the present at least, devote all his time to gray and pied wagtails and disregard the American eagle.—*Boston Herald.*

Britain's Payment Postpones Return to Gold

WHILE it is true that we have so manipulated the December debt payment that it is reduced mainly to a matter of bookkeeping and need have no influence upon our monetary system, that process cannot be repeated, for we have lost part of our reserves available for the defense of sterling and no bookkeeping can disguise that fact.

That is the answer to any American critics who may be tempted to say that when it came to the point we found we could pay without difficulty. The other point is that before we can return to the gold standard we will need that gold back again. The fact that other nations attach greater importance to our restoration of the gold standard than we do ourselves strengthens and does not weaken our attitude in these important matters.—*The Banker* (London monthly).